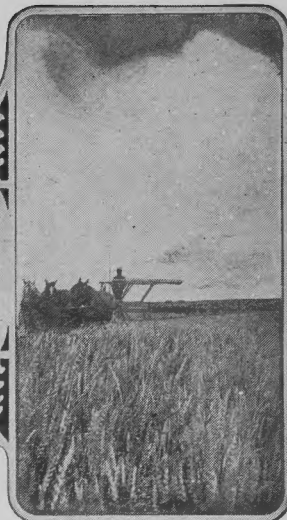


Vol. 29

# The NOR-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

Stanley Rackham Mar 12  
Box 117  
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.



No 7

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.



WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

APRIL 5, 1910.



# The Fleury Pulverizer

Pulverizes and Packs the Soil

## How a Pulverizer Helps

A good seed bed is composed of a fine mellow soil well packed to insure capillary connection with the subsoil.

Such a seed bed will produce better crops than a lumpy one of the same chemical composition.

This is why a good pulverizer should be a part of your equipment. Other things being equal it insures better crops.

It is often necessary to plow land when it will break up into large chunks or clods. In such a case, a pulverizer is indispensable for fining the soil.

The fact is, almost any soil is benefited by being pulverized and packed after plowing, regardless of its condition.

Light, loose soils are kept from drifting by being treated in this way.

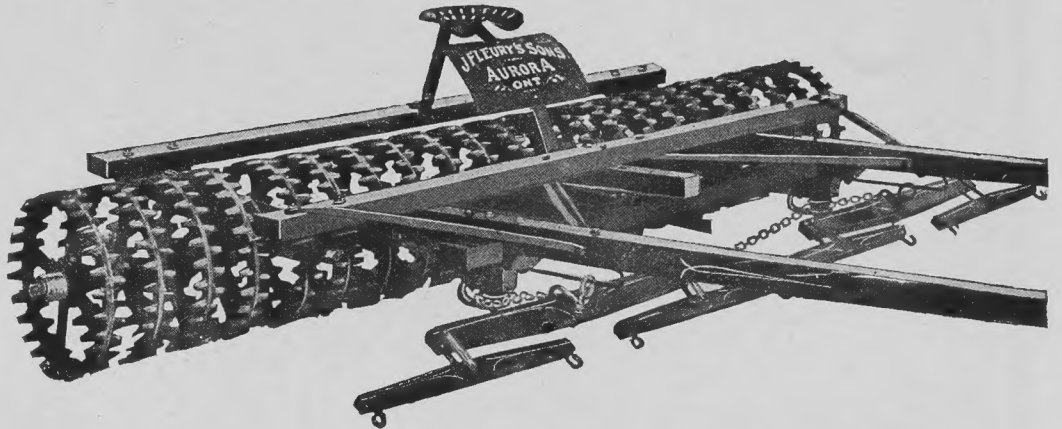
## The Fleury Does the Business

In the first place it is sufficiently heavy for its work, there is no necessity for weighting.

The sections are so constructed that they pulverize all lumps and pack the soil so it is in good seed bed condition. At the same time, it helps to produce a surface mulch which holds moisture.

It does the work of both a pulverizer and a land roller.

Also, this pulverizer is sufficiently flexible to accommodate itself to rolling land.



Besides this, it is very durable. It has bushings that take the wear instead of the wheels.

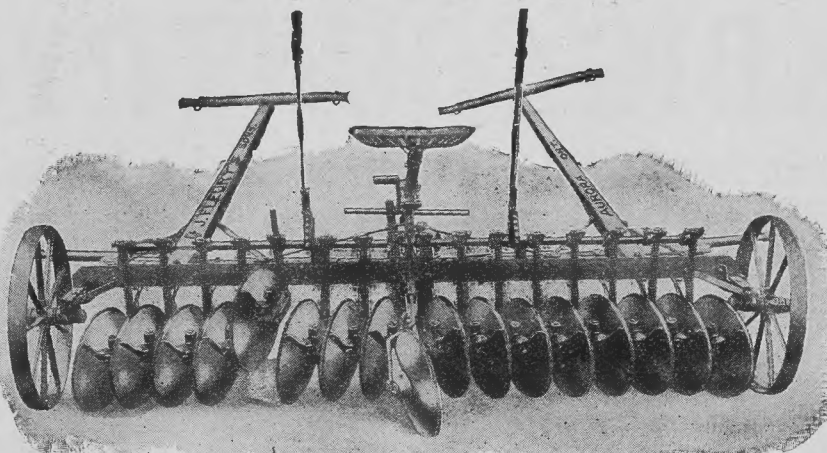
The ends of the wheel hubs are chilled which reduces the end wear on the wheels.

These are a few of the excellent features of the Fleury Pulverizers. Ask us for further information.

## Fleury Pulverizers are made in the following sizes:

- |                                                    |                    |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 16-section, 1-pole                                 | 22-section, 1-pole |
| 22-section, 2-pole                                 | 24-section, 2-pole |
| 22-section, 2-pole, pulley hitch, with doubletrees |                    |
| 24-section, 2-pole, pulley hitch, with doubletrees |                    |

## CYCLONE DISC



587

## Cyclone Wheel Disc Harrow

**E**ASY to move from one field to the other. No danger of dulling disc on hard road. Can be backed or turned anywhere. Each disc is independent and equipped with a pressure spring, the same as a grain drill.

More or less pressure can be applied at the will of the operator. For discing stubble fields, summer fallowing, or plowed land, it has no equal.

Can also be used as a weeder or cultivator, being so constructed that the discs can be set at any depth desired; the space between discs being thoroughly worked and much lighter draft than a cultivator.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

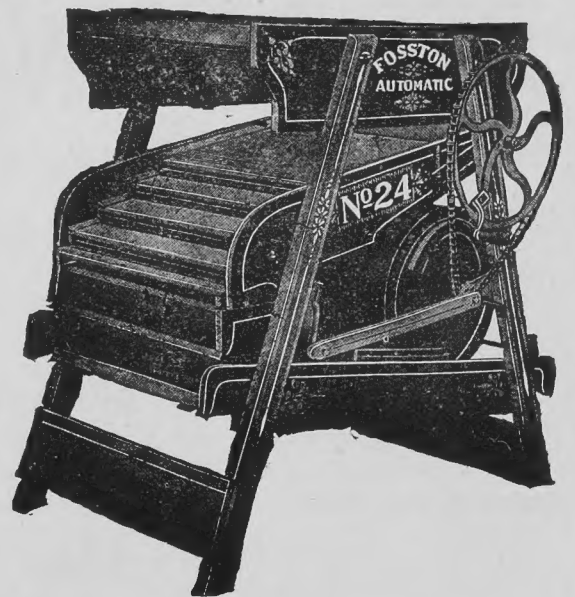
## The Fosston Grain Cleaner

### THE FOSSTON

**W**ILL enable you to rid your field of wild oats.

Will take oats out of wheat or flax better than any other mill made.

Absolutely the best cleaner of all kinds of grain ever invented.



### Here are Fosston Facts

**T**HE only Patented Feed Device—which allows grain in Machine only when running—Feeds full width of sieves.

A Patented Gang for separating wild or tame oats from wheat. Composed of a series of nine perforated zinc screens.

A Bottom Screen thirty-six inches long. Under this screen is arranged a patented cleaning rack to keep bottom rack clean. Special attachment for separating wild or tame oats from barley. Screens for cleaning all kinds of grain. Bagger can be attached in five minutes.

# JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

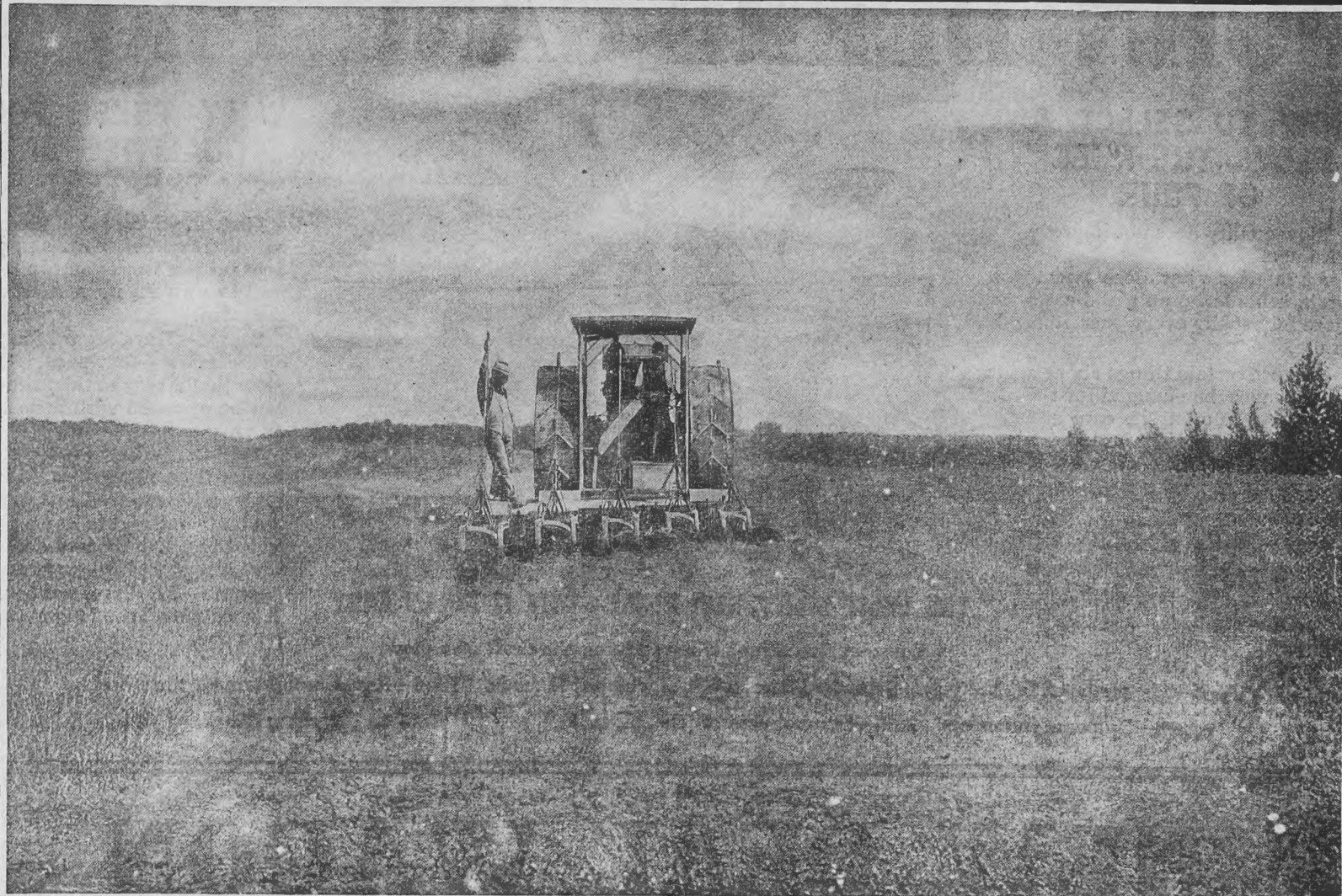
CALGARY

SASKATOON

EDMONTON

# JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANGS

4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 Bottoms



## BIG PLOWS for a BIG COUNTRY

Why turn a Single Furrow when you can turn from 4 to 14 furrows at the same time

Canada is a country of big farms, big possibilities and big profits—if you are a big farmer.

A general couldn't fight much of a battle with one soldier, and a farmer can't raise much wheat with a one furrow plow.

### Get the Right Gang

Bottoms in pairs give great strength and make the plows run steady. The beams can be braced and each plow steadies the other. You notice these features on a two-bottom horse gang—you can't beat that construction.

### Don't Clog

Curved frames give great clearance, and the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang will go through straw, trash, weeds and scrub where other gangs clog and cause trouble.

### Screw Clevis

In addition to the regular clevis adjustment, each beam is fitted with a screw clevis when attached to the frame. A man can stand on the platform and adjust any one plow with a wrench while the engine and gang are working. This saves time and is a most important feature.

### Works with Coulters

Rolling Coulters can be used on the JOHN DEERE Engine Gang just the same as on a sulky plow.

### Level Platform

The platform is roomy, free from obstructions and so arranged that the levers are all in reach.

### Standard Sizes

4 or 6 Plows on One Frame  
6 or 8 Plows on One Frame  
10 or 12 Plows on One Frame

Extension can be furnished for the 12 bottom frame allowing two more plows to be used; making 14.

### ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

Write us to-day for Free Booklet showing JOHN DEERE Gangs being used with all kinds of steam, oil and gasoline tractors. Don't fail to get this book and learn all about engine plowing. A post card will bring the book. Mention this paper when you write.

# JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

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# LIGHT DRAFT JOHN DEERE GANG PLOW

## HOW TO SELECT A PLOW---THE RULE OF FOUR

Plow quality does not improve with age.

An inferior plow does poorer work, is harder to pull, and costs more for repairs every year it is in use.

Because certain things about a plow cannot be changed for the better **after** you buy it, care and study **before** buying, is important.

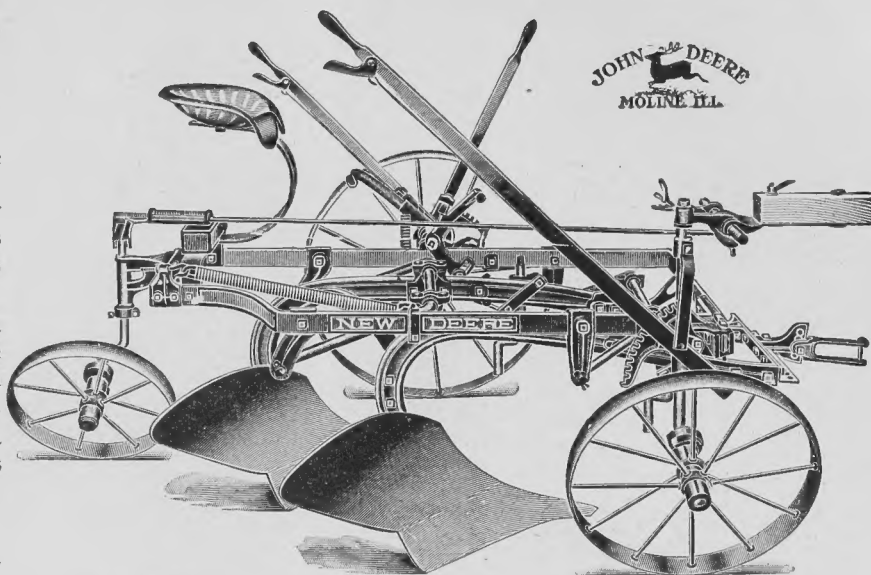
Judging the real worth of a plow is not difficult if four things are kept in mind:

**First**—Quality of work.

**Second**—Ease of management.

**Third**—Lightness of draft.

**Fourth**—Strength and durability.



## THE LIGHT DRAFT NEW DEERE—WHY IT PULLS EASY

Consider five things when judging the draft of a plow:

**First**—The shape of the bottom. **Second**—Material out of which it is made. **Third**—Equal weight on all the wheels.

**Fourth**—Proper adjustments. **Fifth**—Staunchness of the plow.

Write for Literature, Prices and Terms.

## WHY THESE FOUR QUALITIES ARE THE TEST

**First**—Nothing takes the place of good work. Unless a plow does perfect work you cannot afford to own it, no matter what the price.

**Second**—Have regard for your own comfort—that pays. Get a plow that is easy to ride, and that can be operated with little effort on your part.

**Third**—Never work horses harder than necessary. Horse-flesh and horse-feed cost money. An extra one-eighth horse power added to the draft will cost you the price of a plow—very soon.

**Fourth**—Repairs are expensive. A good plow lasts longer than a poor one.

# NEW DEAL WAGON

## New-Deal Wagon

Is made of air-seasoned lumber.

Is equipped with double collar skein.

Skins are dust-proof, therefore will hold grease longer and run easier than others.

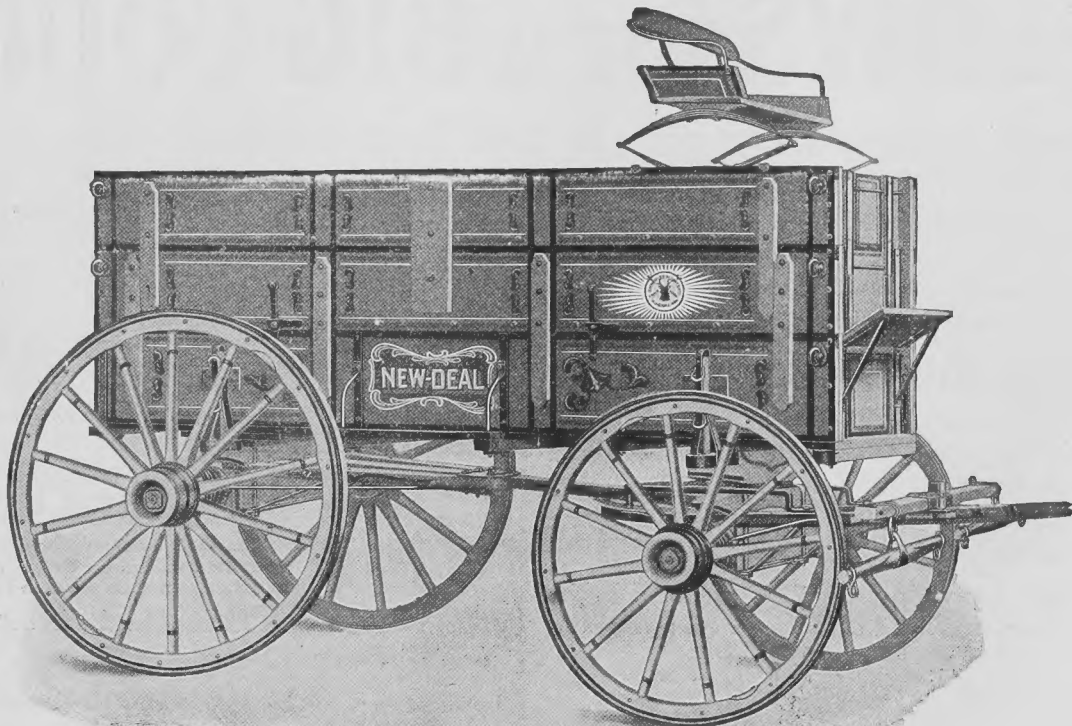
Skins are heavier; bell is longer and larger, taking more axle.

Has riveted grain cleats (not nailed or screwed).

Bottom of box is reinforced both front and rear.

Has clipped gear, both front and rear.

Box is made flax tight



## New-Deal Wagon

Spring seat with 3-leaf springs (not single leaf).

Steel bolster stake plates on side of box.

Neck yoke 48 in. long (not 42 in.)

Has trussed tongue, cannot break or warp.

Has channel iron reach really indestructible.

Is extra well painted, striped and finished

Possesses a great many distinctive features of merit.

# JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

CALGARY

REGINA

WINNIPEG

EDMONTON

SASKATOON



# The Cost of The Salesman

Does not figure in  
.. the cost of the ..

## Martin-Orme Piano

That world-renowned instrument SELLS ITSELF. A strong personality requires no introduction to society. **THE MAN OF CHARACTER GETS THERE** without the aid of a trumpeter, cutting his way through the crowd of competitors like the liquid that WILL find its OWN LEVEL

That is exactly the way in which the ...

## Martin-Orme

is winning its way into every new settlement of civilization—

## By Sheer Merit.

As the poet said of his Nancy: "But to know her was to love her!" The character and beauty of this grand instrument needs no further heralding than the mere circumstance of being seen and heard just once. If you cannot see or hear it from where you are located, write us for some facts as to the impressions of hundreds of Western people who have it in their homes. You can have it in yours on your own terms of payment and if after a reasonable trial you are dissatisfied, we

Will Take Back The Piano.

Write To-day To

## A. E. Soulis & Co.

Sole Agents for Martin-Orme,  
Packard and Stanley Pianos  
and Player Pianos.

328 Smith Street - - Winnipeg

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## Activities of the Manitoba Agricultural College

Manitoba Agricultural College is planning to carry on a very comprehensive programme of agricultural extension work during the coming summer. From the beginning the College recognised two channels through which its work could be effective: First, by instructing at the institution those who come to it to pursue the studies of the various courses, and secondly, by going to the country to reach those who cannot conveniently assemble at the college. For the purpose of putting into effect this second chief function of the College "Good Farming Competitions" were organized two years ago. This year again, under the auspices of the provincial agricultural societies, a considerable amount of work will be carried on with the object of making Manitoba a land not only of well-kept farms and productive fields, but of homes, possessed of such surroundings as are calculated to make life on the farm happy and congenial.

The provincial department of agriculture is offering special grants for agricultural societies that will undertake this work, under the direction of the College. One feature which it is proposed to emphasize is the production of grain for seed purposes. Plans are being made for judging fields of grain while in the head, and afterwards publishing a report of the grain and the best fields, so that those who desire pure seed may know where to get it.

In addition to selecting trained judges for agricultural society shows, the College has planned also to address a number of meetings after seed-time, for the purpose of discussing such questions as the best methods of eradicating weeds, soil cultivation, selection of breeding stock, etc. It is proposed to hold as many of these meetings as possible at points in the country, remote from the railway centres. The College having now been in session for four terms, has turned out a considerable number of young men brought up on the Manitoba farms who are skilled in the practice as well as the science of agriculture, and it is the intention to make use of a number of these ex-students who are specially equipped to give demonstrations in stock judging, etc.

In the dairy department the work of the season is already well in hand. Mr. Villeneuve, instructor in cheese-making, has just completed a very successful short course at St. Pierre, and a second is being undertaken at Steinbach. Several meetings have been held already by Prof. Mitchell and members of his staff, for the purpose of arousing interest in the dairy industry, and it is evident that several districts in Manitoba will before long become noted for progressive dairying. Associations of farmers are being organized for the purpose of enabling farmers to determine whether their cows are producing sufficient butter-fat to give a profit for the food produced. At present the advisability of having a model dairy travel from point to point for the purpose of giving demonstrations is under consideration.

## LAND

We have for sale, in separate parcels, 10,000 acres of absolutely choice land in the Tramping Lake and Cut Knife Districts. There is no better farming country in the west than in these two districts. Write us for map and special price list.

**Ralph C. Duncan & Co.**  
McIntyre Block Winnipeg  
Branch Office: Scott, Sask.

## Spencer's Spaveline

WILL MAKE HIM SOUND



It does not matter whether your horse has a BONY SPAVIN, RING BONE, SPLINT, CURB, SWEENEY or BOG SPAVIN "SPENCER'S SPAVELINE" will make him "SOUND." That is a strong statement and a big claim but we are prepared to "MAKE GOOD" by a "SIGNED GUARANTEE" as binding as a contract can be made or written accompanies each bottle.

PRICE \$3.50

Sold at all Drug Stores and also by The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Wholesale Druggists and The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Wholesale Druggists, or prepaid to any address on receipt of price \$3.50, by

W. M. HAMILTON

Sole Distributing Agent: Neepawa, Man.

## STUDY AT HOME FARM BOOKKEEPING

The only Strictly Farmers' Course.  
Farm Business from Start to Finish  
Address Correspondence Dept.

The WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE  
BRANDON, MANITOBA  
F. E. WERRY, ALLEN E. ROSS, Principals



## THE NEW FLAVOR MAPLEINE

A flavor used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocers. If not send 50c. for 2 oz. bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wn.

We Want You to Ship All Your

## Raw Furs and Hides To Us.

Having contracted for a large number of muskrat, mink, skunk and weasel, we will pay the following prices for all shipments made us within the next two weeks.

|                    | Large  | Medium | Small  | No. 1  | No. 2  |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mink.....          | \$8.50 | \$6.50 | \$5.00 | \$3.00 | \$5.00 |
| Skunk, nar. stripe | 2.25   | 1.75   | 1.25   | 1.00   | 1.50   |
| Skunk, brd. stripe | 1.75   | 1.35   | 1.00   | .75    | 1.25   |
| Muskats, winters   | .60    | .50    | .55    | Kitts  | 15c.   |
| Weasels.....       | .80    | .60    | .30    |        |        |

All other furs remain unchanged from our circular of November 1st. Please ship furs per express or mail in small parcels. Hides have again declined, and we are now paying 9 cents per lb. delivered here.

**North West Hide & Fur Co.,**  
277 RUPERT STREET, WINNIPEG.



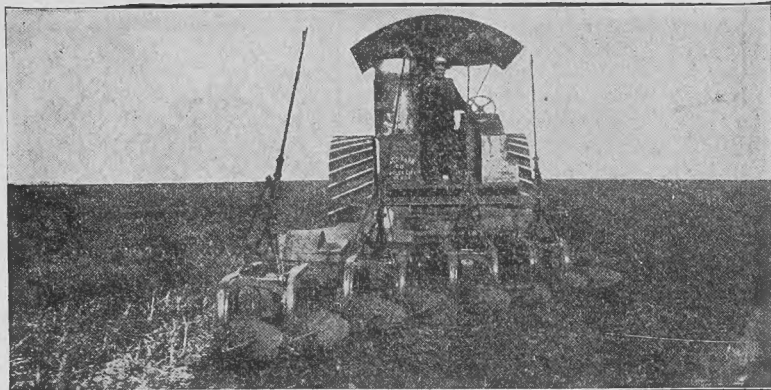
# THE SHORT CUT TO INDEPENDENCE

is known as the

## MODERN FARM HORSE (HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR)

### Listen to Men Who Have Owned and Driven It

( PLOWING )



J. T. Henning, Welling, Alta., in 1909 broke 530 acres sod, did 485 acres stubble plowing, double disced 1000 acres, and threshed 115,000 bushels of grain. A pretty fair record for one season's work.

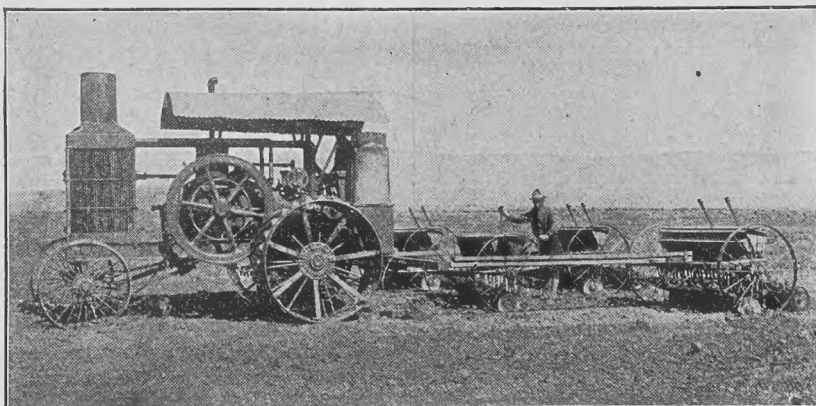
( SEEDING )

Milnes & Noble, Claresholm, Alta.:

"We have broken 1000 acres with one engine, summer fallowed about the same with the other, double disced and seeded 2000 acres to fall wheat with the two, and will soon complete another 1000 acres of discing and harrowing for spring wheat. We will then fall plow one section with the two to complete the season's work."

Bowser & Patterson, Nanton, Alta.,

in 1909 season broke 957 acres of tough, heavy sod, on stony ground, plowed 409 acres of stubble with packer and harrow behind plows, double disced and harrowed 541 acres, threshed 77,241 bushels of grain, and are now running a large roller feed mill with this engine.



J. T. & Ed. Worrall, Thorne, N.D.:—"We broke about 400 acres of new land, pulling six 14 in. plows; and plowed 600 acres of stubble, pulling eight 14 in. plows. Our average consumption of Kerosene was 50 gallons per day. Our repairs only cost us 55 cents. Our land is quite heavy and rolling."

Harold McNally, Regina, Sask.:—"During the summer we broke 1120 acres of heavy clay land at \$4.00 per acre and plowed 360 acres at \$3.00. Total \$5560. Cost of Kerosene, Gasoline, lubricating oil, grease, labor and repairs, \$3129. Net earnings \$2431."

Fairfield Bros., Gardena, N.D.:—"We can cheerfully say that we are more than satisfied with our investment. We tried to make arrangements with some steam plowing outfit last spring to break 600 acres of turtle-back ground. No one would attempt it, as they claimed the ground was too rough, and no machinery could stand such punishment. We bought one of your gas tractors, and had the work completed in 60 days."

Frank Webster, Straw, Mont.:—"I bought my engine in the spring of 1908, and that year did \$5200 worth of work at a total cost of \$1611, besides breaking and seeding 500 acres from which I harvested 13,000 bushels of wheat this year. I pulled into a neighbor's field last June on Monday noon, and left at dark Saturday, and he gave me his check for \$1015 for my work that week."

Swerdfeger Bros., Bowville, Alta.:—"We have been threshing now for five weeks, and have not been laid up a half hour with engine troubles. We also broke 1360 acres in the spring, pulling seven 14 in. breaker bottoms 3½ to 4 inches deep, and much of the land was rocky and heavy gumbo. Our cost for repairs doing this breaking was \$1.35."

H. Morrison, Drummond, Mont.:—"It pays to own a Hart-Parr Tractor for different reasons. 1st. One can plow, harrow, seed, and do much other work where great power is necessary for one-third what it would cost to do the same work with horses. 2nd. One can do his farm work at the right time. 3rd. When you are through with your work, you can run your engine into the shed and your feed bill stops."

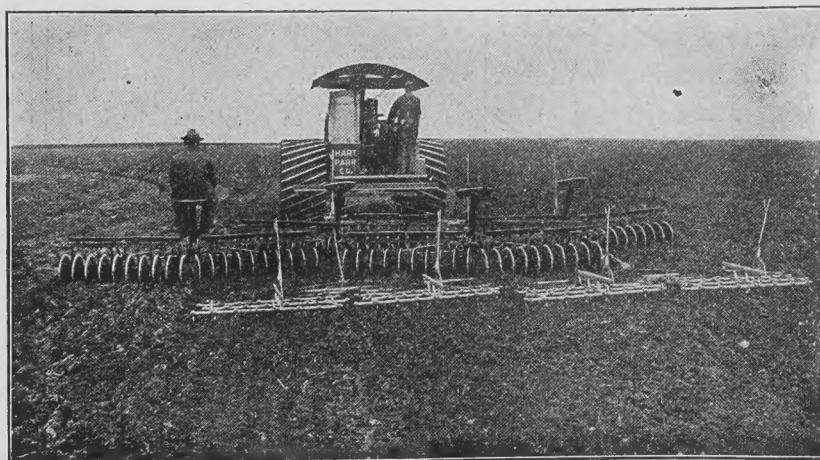
R. J. Cole, Yellow Grass, Sask.:—"In my opinion it pays very well on a farm of a section or more. We spring plowed and got into crop 160 acres that we could not have seeded otherwise; and now have our fall plowing all done, which we could not have done with horse power."

A. Minard, Fannystelle, Man.:—"I think it has paid me well, for the ground was so dry and hard last fall that I could not do anything with my horses."

J. R. Smith, Beach, N.D., in the 1909 season, with two Hart-Parr Tractors, broke and crushed 3,000 acres, disced and seeded 2,000 acres to flax, harvested the flax, pulling five binders behind each engine, threshed it with one engine and hauled it to the elevator with the other. He raised 32,000 bushels of flax which he sold for \$48,000. His total operating expenses on this 2,000 acre crop were \$11,085.

Geo. O. Goulett, Oriska, N.D.:—"I have broken 500 acres of prairie, cut 500 acres of flax, and plowed 1000 acres of stubble ground this past season, and think that is showing well enough. I intend to buy another one in the spring."

( DISCING )



## HART-PARR COMPANY

28 Main Street

Portage La Prairie, Man.

THE CHOPIN CO., CALGARY, ALTA.



ESTABLISHED 1882

# THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, STOCK RAISER, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.



VOL 29 No. 7  
WHOLE NO. 481

WINNIPEG, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1910.

\$1 a Year  
in advance

## Saskatchewan Winter Fair

Strong exhibit of live stock but small attendance of visitors—Weather man to blame—Saskatchewan breeders chief exhibitors—Revelanta's Heir again wins championship—Traynor Bros.' Mayoress retrieves herself by winning female championship—The French breed make a good show—Suffolks, Shires and Belgians also there—Fat cattle exhibited in splendid condition—Sheep and Swine Classes not large—Breeders' meetings held during week—Bulls sell lower than last year.

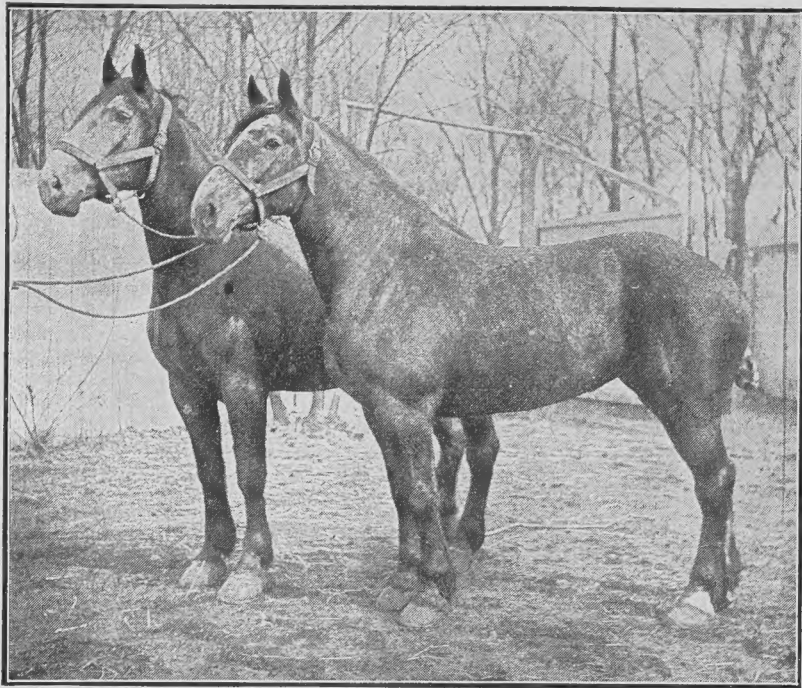
This year's spring show at Regina was the first one held under the auspices of the Winter Fair Board which was organized last winter. This provincial show is officially known as the Saskatchewan Winter Fair, but the weather man made that appellation seem farcical this year. The sunshine and warmth, all but one day, would have been acceptable at any summer fair. On the opening day the pigs were panting in their pens as if it were a day in August. But the fine weather did not hurt the show animals as much as it did the attendance. The greater part of the crowd was conspicuous by its absence, excepting on the last two days. The enthusiasm that is accompanied by numbers was wanting but not for lack of high class show animals. Regina has had hard luck, as the ordinary remark would go, with her shows lately. Last summer it rained most of the time during fair week and this time the weather was so fine that it kept the farmers at home getting things ready for spring seeding. For the small attendance this year there is only one person to blame and that is the weather man. There was a fine display of animals in all departments but it was just simply asking too much for farmers to leave their work to go to a show.

Aside from the above mentioned small attendance, improvement could be noted in many places, in fact in most other respects was this year's spring show better than previous ones. There was a great display of horses and the show of fat cattle was fine. The condition in which the animals, and especially the fat cattle, were exhibited is

worthy of note. In the horse show a large number of the entries were strangers but there were enough of familiar animals shown to give an added interest. A. & G. Mutch and R. H. Taber's usual fine showings were missed. These gentlemen have sold the greater part of their show stuff but nevertheless had some worthy animals entered, which had to be carefully negotiated with in each case. Traynor Bros. took the big end of the Clydesdale money with a fine and showy lot of studs and mares. Bryce's Revelanta's Heir took his second grand championship for this spring. P. M. Brett & Sons and J. D. McGregor swapped honors in the cattle show with Bredts getting the big end of the awards. Colquhoun & Beattie, Uppers, Hutchins and Swanston made the Percheron show. The Clydesdales and market classes were judged by Robert Ness, Sr., Howick, Quebec; the Percherons, Shires, Belgians, and Suffolks by Prof. W. H. Peters, M.A.C., Winnipeg; the fat cattle by Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, St. Anthony Park, Minn.; the sale cattle by J. G. Barron, Carberry; the fat sheep and swine by Prof. Peters; and light horses by Dr. A. G. Hopkins.

### THE HORSE SHOW.

Clydesdales, Percherons, Suffolks, Shires and Belgians made up the horse show, number of entries ranking in the order mentioned. There were some nice light horses shown and the market classes were the best we have ever seen at a Regina spring show.



Imported Percheron Mares Acanthe and Fatma. Owned by H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. Photo was taken just after landing from France. Acanthe was champion at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair last week.

### Clydesdales.

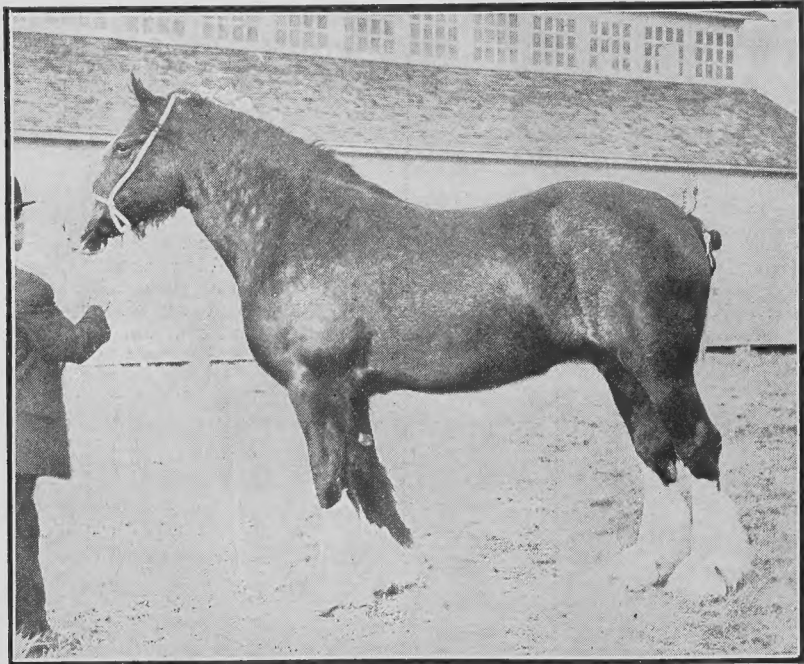
Regina was not far, if any, behind Brandon in the Clydesdale exhibits. In some cases the classes were larger at Brandon but the mare classes at Regina made up for that and produced an all round show, perhaps equally as attractive as the great Brandon fair two weeks previous. There were three or four possible stallion champions and as many in the mare classes before the judging started but of course the judge had to limit them to one of each sex. The exhibitors were as follows: W. I. Elder, Brandon; Thos. Brooks, Pense; P. M. Brett & Sons, Edenwold; A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden; R. G. Skelton, Elva; Taber & Plummer, Condie; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon; Traynor Bros., Condie; T. W. Wright, Grenfell; Hugh Gilmour, Pasqua; C. Head, Regina; Robert Sinton, Regina; W. H. Bryce, Arcola; S. T. Burgess, Regina; J. A. Graham, Regina; W. C. Swanston, Pense; F. J. Hassard, Deloraine; John Horn, Regina; Mrs. Mary Wylie, Tregarva; W. J. Bell & Son, Sinaluta; R. H. Miller, Lumsden and Chas. Craig, Kinistino.

The aged stallion class consisted of 16 entries from the studs of Brett, Brooks, Elder, Mutch, Skelton, Taber & Plummer, Colquhoun & Beattie, Traynors, Wright, Gilmour and Craig. It was a class worthy of any show but one hard to place satisfactorily. The judge spent nearly an hour moving the lot and then sent ten to the stables. Those remaining were Elder's Cowden's Prince, Bredts' Trojan, Mutch's Baron Cedric and Shapely City, Taber & Plummer's Equerry, and Traynor's Royal Choice. It was difficult enough to pick out these six but placing them in their order of merit was even more a task. Baron Cedric was the best quality horse in the lot but did not have the scale in keeping with the others. His action is all but faultless. The entry of Traynor Bros., Royal Choice, was just up from the East, but was shown in good bloom. He has the size, perhaps the

heaviest horse in the ring, he is put together right, and moves in characteristic Clydesdale fashion. Bredts' Trojan is of much the same type as Royal Choice and was shown in splendid shape. Elder's Cowden's Prince is also of the big kind but the judge did not like his hind setting so well as the others. Shapely City shown by A. & G. Mutch was a premium horse in Scotland last season and he is a big massive fellow, well coupled. Taber's entry, Equerry, is a four year old of substance. He was a premium horse in the Old Country in both 1908 and last year and is really a good kind of horse. The judge placed the lot as follows: 1. Royal Choice (imp.) by Everlasting; 2. Baron Cedric (imp.) by Baron's Pride; 3. Trojan (imp.) by Durbar; 4. Cowden's Prince (imp.) by Lothian Again; 5. Shapely City (imp.) by Prince Shapely; 6. Equerry (imp.) by Baron's Pride.

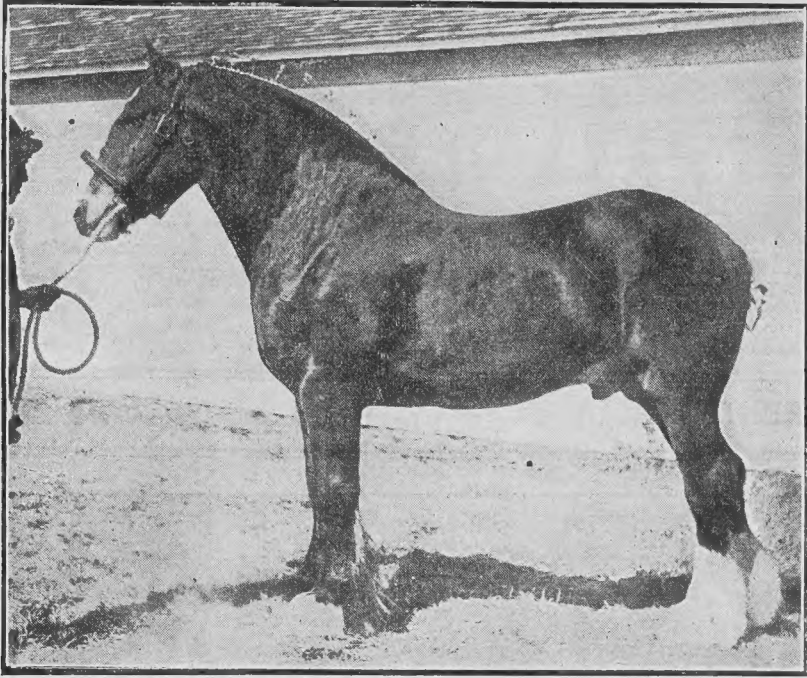
Five horses made up the class for stallions foaled since Jan. 1, 1907. Brett & Sons showed Tarquin, an imported horse by Acme; C. Head showed Tinta's Best, sired by the imported horse Lord Tinto; A. & G. Mutch showed Raisuli, another imported horse by Revelanta; while Robert Sinton showed Gloch Light and Lord Paget, the former by Hiawatha and the latter by Everlasting. Lord Paget quickly went to the head of the line and was followed by Raisuli. These made a grand pair and then Gloch Light was given the third position. Following him came Tarquin and then Tinto's Best.

The strongest class in the whole show was that for rising three year old stallions. There were 17 stallions in the ring, being one more than at Brandon and the largest two year old class ever seen in Regina. Those who were there need not be told of the strength of this class and to give an idea of the blood represented, we summarize: W. H. Bryce, Revelanta's Heir by Revelanta; Robert Sinton, Evermaking (imp.) by Everlasting; Taber & Plummer, Buckley (imp.) by Hiawatha; A. & G. Mutch, Blairmore's Chief (imp.) by



Mayoress, Champion Clydesdale female at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair. Owned by Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.





Lord Paget (imp.), first prize three-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, Saskatchewan Winter Fair. Imported by Robt. Sinton, Regina, and sold to D. Caswell, Asquith, Sask.

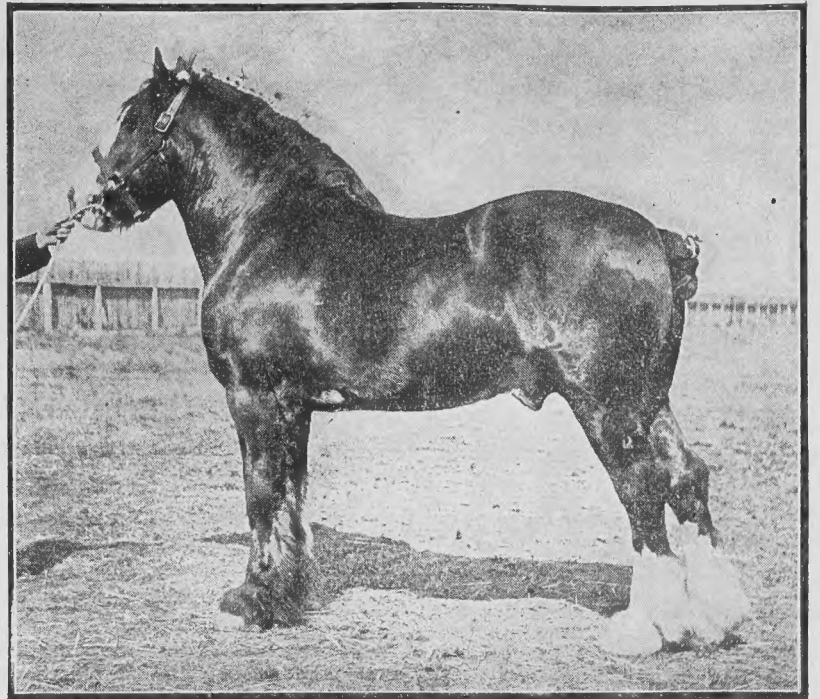
Baron Hood and Caithness (imp.) by Everlasting; Bryce, Perpetual Motion's Choice by Perpetual Motion (imp.); S. T. Burgess, Bold McIntyre by Black Guide (imp.); J. R. Brooks, Baron Bayfield by Baron's Gem; J. A. Grahame, Isis Gem by Dean Swift (imp.); A. & G. Mutch, Baron Kirkland (imp.) by Baron's Pride; W. C. Swanston, Captain Kettle (imp.) by Ascot; Taber & Plummer, Lord Lochiel (imp.) by Cairnbrogie Chieftain, Lord Moray (imp.) by Sir Hugo, Maintainer (imp.) by Baron Victor, Lumloch Laird (imp.) by Revelanta; and F. J. Hassard, Grange Baron by Baron Kerr. The first five placings were in the order named above, thus putting the Bryce colt in line for the championship which he was awarded later on. There were two or three animals shown in this section that had better been left out but the others were a fine lot and at least a dozen top horses could be named. It seems as though more than four prizes should be offered in the two-year old section for it is always a strong one.

Five colts made up the yearling class, A. & G. Mutch, Bredt, Taber and Plummer, Traynor Bros., and Jno Horn each having an entry. A. & G. Mutch's imported Pride of Barmear by Pride of

Blacon was given first place with a growthy, straight moving and promising entry. Bredt came in for second with Choice of Edenwold by Choice Descent (imp.) and Taber third with an imported horse, Mark Allerton by Baron's Pride. Traynors showed a homebred colt by Borque Chief (imp.). Horn's entry was sired by Maple Cliff Erskine.

Only three foals were shown. A. & G. Mutch had an imported entry by Prince Sturdy, Traynor Bros. a Gay Gartly get, and Mrs. Mary Wylie a youngster sired by the imported horse King Douglas.

Three aged mares were shown, with two strong candidates for first place. Bredt & Sons showed their imported Irene that has been formerly taking first prize and championship honors. She was shown in great bloom and looked as well as on previous occasions. Her rival, Mayoress, shown by Traynor Bros., got the coveted prize this time and later on the gold medal offered by the Clydesdale Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Mayoress is one of the biggest mares ever seen in Western show rings. She has made great improvement since her defeat last winter. She has filled out in the middle



Baron Cedric (imp.) 8584. Ahead of Craigie Mains stud, Lumsden, Sask., A. and G. Mutch owners. Winner of second place in aged Clydesdale class at Saskatchewan Winter Fair.

wonderfully and put up an altogether different fight for honors this spring than last. Third prize in this class also went to Traynors on Ladylike. Mayoress is sired by Silver Cup, Irene by Labori, and Ladylike by Merrimac (imp.).

First prize for two-year olds went to Traynor Bros. on Mona's Queen, a Blacon Sensation get and imported by A. & G. Mutch. This mare showed splendid action before the judge which should be expected from the feet and legs which she possesses. Her stable mate, Royal Gem by Baron's Gem (imp.), considered by some the equal of the red ribbon wearer, showed to disadvantage on account of having pulled a shoe just before being brought into the ring. The second prize winner, Lady Steel by Revelanta, and owned by Hugh Gilmour, is smaller than Mona's Queen but a beast with a good body, nicely coupled with good action. Bredts showed a good filly in Parthian Lass (imp.) by Baron Winsome. The fifth entry was Topper by Gartley's Keir, owned by W. J. Bell & Son of Sintaluta.

The yearling class was easily placed. R. H. Miller secured the red on Sturdy

Rose (imp.), a mare that was imported by A. & G. Mutch and one which has never been beaten. Bredts' entry, Ruby Rose (imp.) by Ruby Pride was second with third honors going to Jno. Horn on Miss Bonanzie by Maple Cliff Erskine. Bredts had a second entry, Edwardina (imp.) by Edward Darnley.

Four foals were shown and placed as follows: 1. P. M. Bredt & Sons, Pirene by Baron Kerr (imp.); 2. Hugh Gilmour, Balgreggan's Princess by Medalian, Jno. A. Turner's stock horse; 3. W. J. Bell & Son, Lady Invadelle by Gartley's Keir; 4. Traynor Bros., The Belle of Meadowlawn, Black Ivory (imp.).

The special prize for the best three Clydesdales, male or female, any age, owned by one man and the get of one sire was won by Robert Sinton on the get of Everlasting. Along with this went the King's Hotel cup, value \$100, contributed by the King's Hotel Company, to be competed for annually and to become the property of the exhibitor winning it three times. It was won in 1908 and 1909 by R. H. Taber and this year by Mr. Sinton.

The gold medal donated by the Imperial Bank of Canada, Regina, for the best Clydesdale mare and two of her progeny foaled in Saskatchewan, was won by P. M. Bredt on the progeny of Irene.

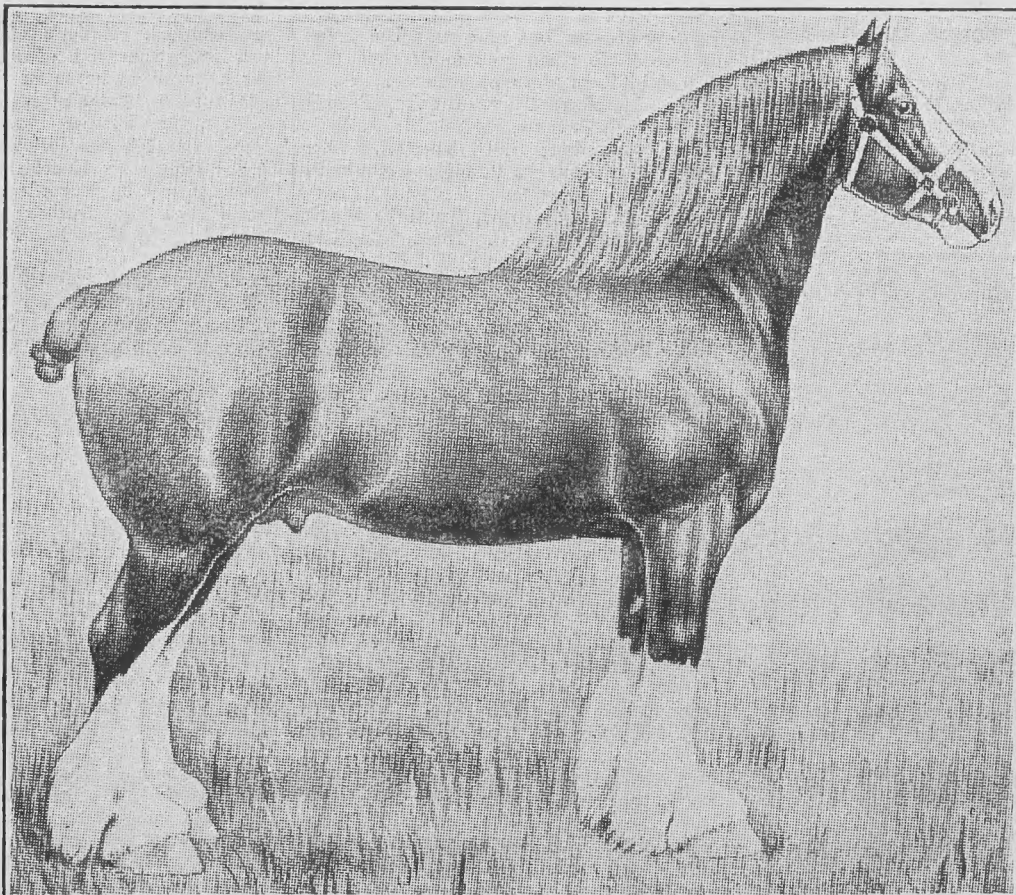
#### Percherons.

W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal; H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask.; W. C. Swanston, Pense; S. B. Armstrong, Windthorst, and Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, furnished the show of Percherons. Colquhoun & Beattie brought up a few of their Brandon winners and won everything they got a chance at. Mr. Hutchins is a new Percheron importer and showed a fine lot of stuff, and especially in the mare classes. Mr. Swanston had in some new ones as well as some already familiar at Regina fairs. Uppers have been having an active sale season this year and on account of that were not as strong as on former occasions.

The aged stallion section included six entries. Colquhoun & Beattie's Dijou that stood second at Brandon headed the line here. He was followed by Swanston's Anaeron (imp.) that won first prize at the summer fair last year, and Docteur, the second prize winner at the same show. Mr. Hutchins' big white stallion, Lino, was given fourth place over Uppers' Fitzpatrick and Matchless.

Blondin and Haha took first and second, respectively, for Colquhoun & Beattie in the two-year old class. S. B. Armstrong, Windthorst, had a single entry which was awarded third honors over Uppers' Julius. The Armstrong colt was not in high show condition, having just recently been imported.

H. O. Hutchins was the only exhib-



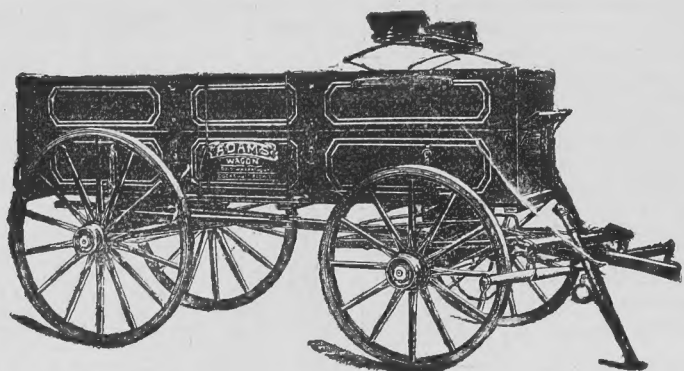
Royal Choice by Everlasting, first prize aged Clydesdale Stallion at the Saskatchewan Spring Show. Owned by Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.



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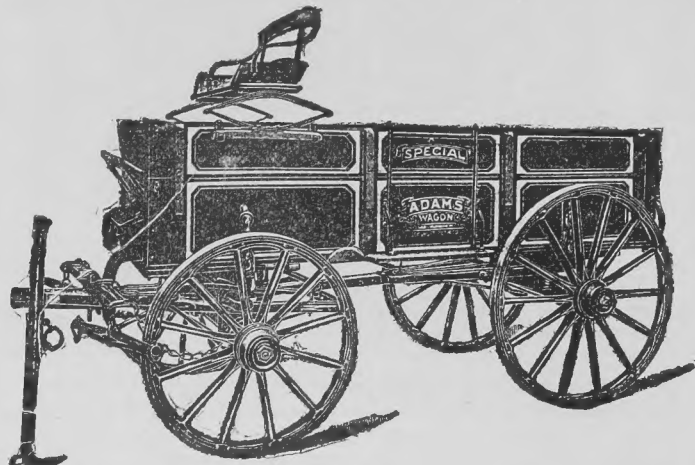
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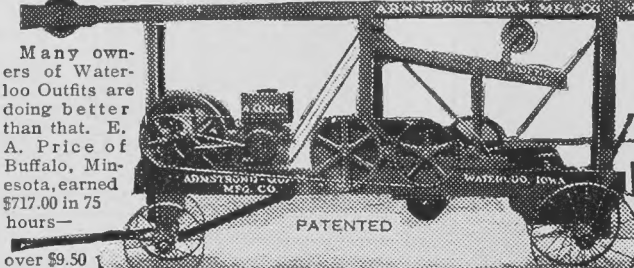
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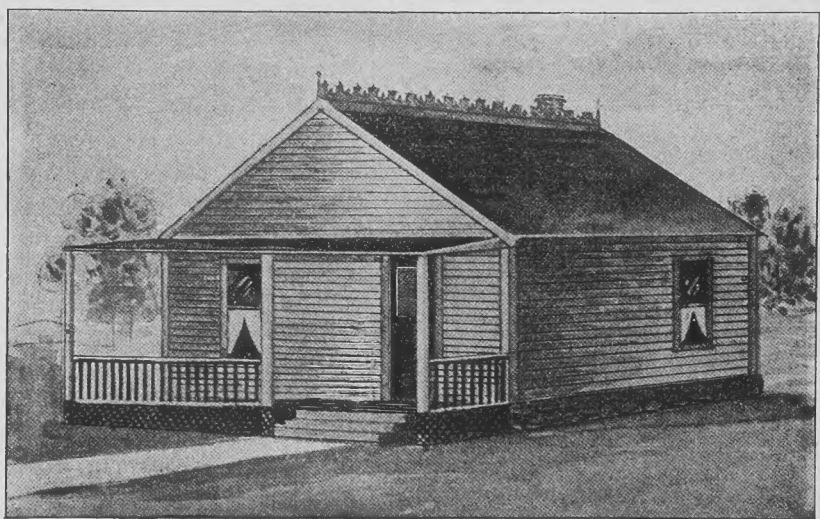
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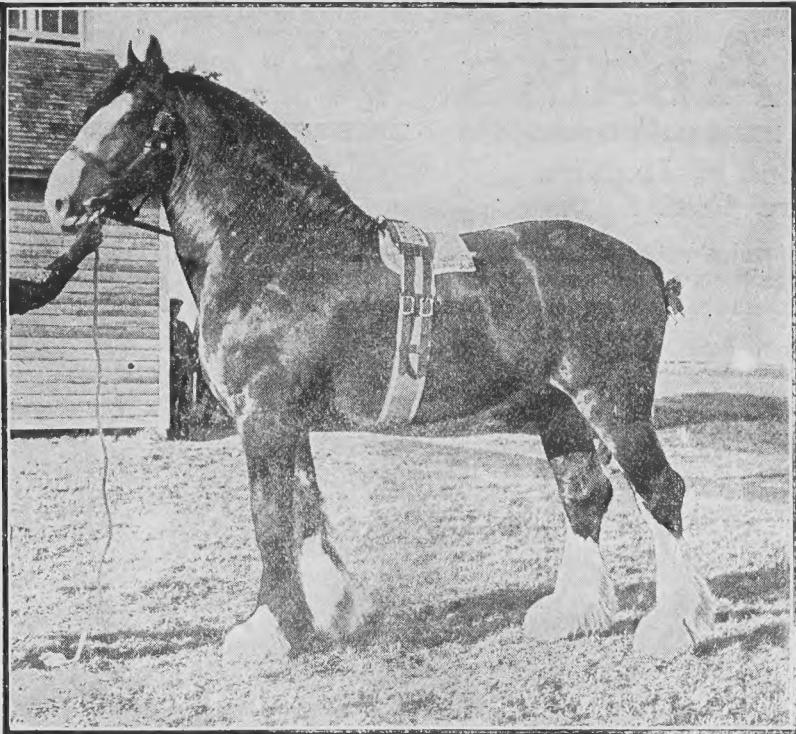


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Equerry (imp.) 9852, owned by Taber & Plummer, Condie, Sask. This horse is sired by Baron's Pride, hal the Haxham Premium in 1908, and the Perth Premium last season in Scotland. He was shown at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair.

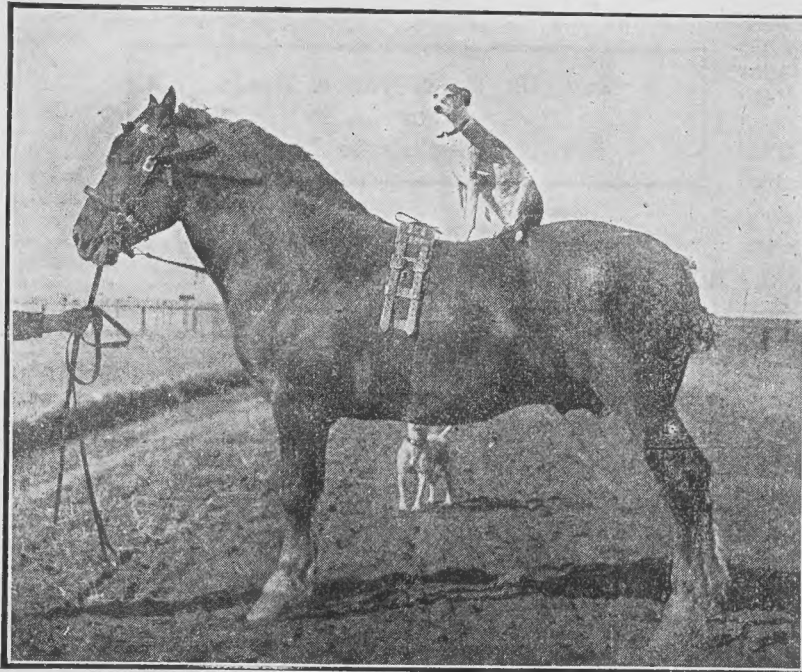
itor of yearling studs and was awarded a red ribbon on Ansbart 2nd.

The mare section contained eight entries. The first prize winner at the summer fair, Abella, shown by Messrs. Upper, failed of placing altogether. First place went to Hutchins on a big smooth and drafty mare, Acanthe. Her stable mate Gibelotte, came in second with Uppers' Venette third. This third prize animal had as good a body as anything in the show but the judge faulted her ground work. Hutchins had a third entry in Fatima while Uppers showed Abella, Bellora 2nd and Prairie Queen. The third exhibitor was Swanston with a very good imported four-year old, Cavalcade.

Swanston showed the imported Hon-groise in the two-year filly class which beat Hutchins entry, Madeline. Both were very worthy animals.

Only one filly foal was shown, W. E. & R. C. Upper winning first money on Verla.

Championship for stallion went to Colquhoun & Beattie on Blondin. Championship for mare went to Hutchins' Acanthe with Gibelotte for reserve. In the special class for American bred stallion Colquhoun & Beattie got first on Blondin with Uppers second on Julius. Venette secured the Canadian bred championship for



Ashmour Microphone, first prize aged Suffolk Stallion at Saskatchewan Winter Fair. Owned by Geo. Jaques, Lamerton, Alta.

Uppers with Abella standing reserve. The gold medal for best three mares was won by Hutchins in Acanthe, Gibelotte and Fatima, with Uppers second. In the class for stallion and four mares Uppers secured first and Hutchins second.

#### Suffolks.

Geo. Jaques, Lamerton, Alta., made a most commendable showing of Suffolk Punch horses. His entries consisted of a new importation that arrived just in time for the show. In spite of the hard trip they showed up well and attracted considerable attention by their great symmetry and compact conformation. In competition with two Shires and a Belgian the three-year old Suffolk, Ashmour Microphone, won first prize in the aged stallion class. He is a very showy horse with heavy body and hard bone.

Mr. Jaques had no competition in any of the other classes. He was awarded first and second in the two-year class on Rendlesham Lord John and Morston Gay Monarch. In the class for yearlings Ashmour Brutus won first, Rendlesham Beggar second, and Rendlesham Postscript third.

#### Shires.

Only two Shires were shown. Suffolks, Shires and Belgians were judged together, which is most unfortunate and unsatisfactory. Under such circumstances justice can be done to none. P. B. Ross, Grenfell, showed his three-

year old Hazeltong Albert which was easily enough the better of the two Shires shown. He possesses the typical Shire scale and is of good conformation. He was placed second in the mixed aged class. The other Shire exhibitor was Jas. Pollock, Indian Head.

#### Belgians.

A. Gilbert, Regina, showed the only Belgian, Berlu, in the show. He was a big sort with massive body and the short legs characteristic of the Belgian breed. In the open class for Shires, Suffolks and Belgians he was placed third.

#### Light Horses.

The light horse show consisted of Thoroughbreds, Standardbreds, and Hackneys. A. G. Hopkins, D.V.M., Regina, made the awards as follows:

#### Thoroughbreds.

Stallion foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1907.—1. M. P. McClellan, Grenfell, on Brother Bill (imp.); 2. Fred Kirby, Regina, Royal.

Mare foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1907.—1. R. B. Herron, Regina, Delia D. W. C. Herron also showed Cuckoo.

Filly.—1. R. B. Herron, Picadilly D. Standardbreds.

Aged stallion.—1. Jno. M. McDonald, Grenfell, Sir Hector.

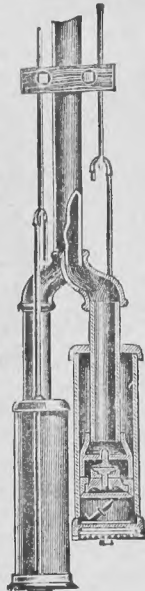
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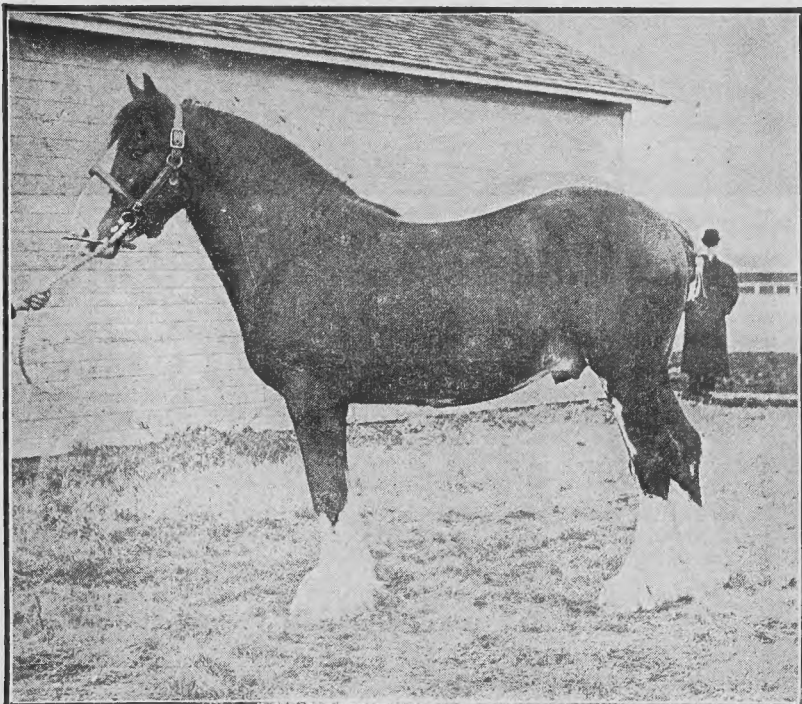
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Stallion foaled since Jan. 1, 1908.—  
1. McDonald, Shilough.  
Mare.—1. J. A. Graham, Regina, Sacajawea. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, also had an entry in this section.

#### Hackneys.

Stallions foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1907.—1. Taber & Plummer, Copmanthorpe Swell; 2. P. B. Ross, Grenfell, Velvet; 3. F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, Chieftain; 4. A. N. Lecain & Son, Middleton Gentleman. The Cockshutt Plow Co., Regina, showed in this section too.

#### Market Class.

The display of draft teams in harness was good. There were five entries. First place was awarded to a splendid pair of purebred Clydesdale geldings just brought up from the East by Traynor Bros. Jno. Logan, Westview, secured second place and J. T. Symes, Pense, third. The other exhibitors were Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon, and Geo. Jeffrey, Davidson. Traynors were awarded the gold medal for best grade mare or gelding on one of their team geldings, and the special prize of \$50 for the best team of draft mares or geldings sired by a stallion recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada.

Arthur Benson won the gold medal offered by the Regina Trading Co. for the best groomsmen.

#### THE CATTLE CLASSES.

The fat cattle show this year was a big improvement over last spring's fair although there were a lot of tail enders that ought never to be allowed in a show ring. Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz of the Minnesota Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minn., judged the fat stock and J. G. Barron the sale bulls.

#### Purebred Shorthorns.

The Golden West Stock Farm of P. M. Brett & Sons took every first prize awarded. Other exhibitors were: Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; Traynor Bros., Condie; Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon, George Kinnon, Cottonwood; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta; and R. Johnston, Radisson. Bredts' Isabella 12th was an outstanding winner in the class for steer or female calved in 1907. She has improved greatly since the summer shows and carries a great wealth of flesh right where it belongs. She has a great wide back and possesses beautiful Shorthorn type. Second prize in this section went to Traynor Bros. on Golden Primrose, a beast of distinct quality but lacking somewhat in the finish of the first prize animal. Joseph Caswell secured third place on Bertie's Heroine.

The first prize yearling was Golden Alice, also from Golden West and shown this spring for the first time. She approaches the perfection of Isabella rather closely and was not badly rushed for her position. Mr. Sutherland's entries Handsome Lady 4th and Lady Dorothy 34th, bought at the Toronto sale this spring, stood 2nd and 3rd with a Brett entry, Roan Matchless, taking fourth. Quigley, Kinnon and Douglas also had entries in this section.

Four calves were lined up for honors, the awards being made in the following order: 1. White Rose, P. M. Brett & Sons; 2. Baron's Lassie, George Kinnon; 3. Red Beauty, R. Johnston; 4. Spicy's Pet, Jcs. Caswell.

Three cows competed for honors with Bredts' champion, Ury of Castleavery 4th taking first, Kinnon's Belvedere Lily 9th second, and Caswell's Symphony third. Ury of Castleavery had a very close rub, in fact so close that it was hard to see where she was better than the Kinnon entry. She had the advantage of age in her favor but otherwise there was little difference. Belvedere Lily was more pleasing than last year and is an excellent fat animal.

Championship honors went to Bredts' Primrose.

#### Purebred Herefords.

There was only one Hereford shown, a two-year old cow, Lily, owned by

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We estimate 25 acres as a day's work for stubble plowing, yet we have affidavits from farmers who have broken over 40 acres of virgin prairie sod in one day with a Gas Traction Engine.

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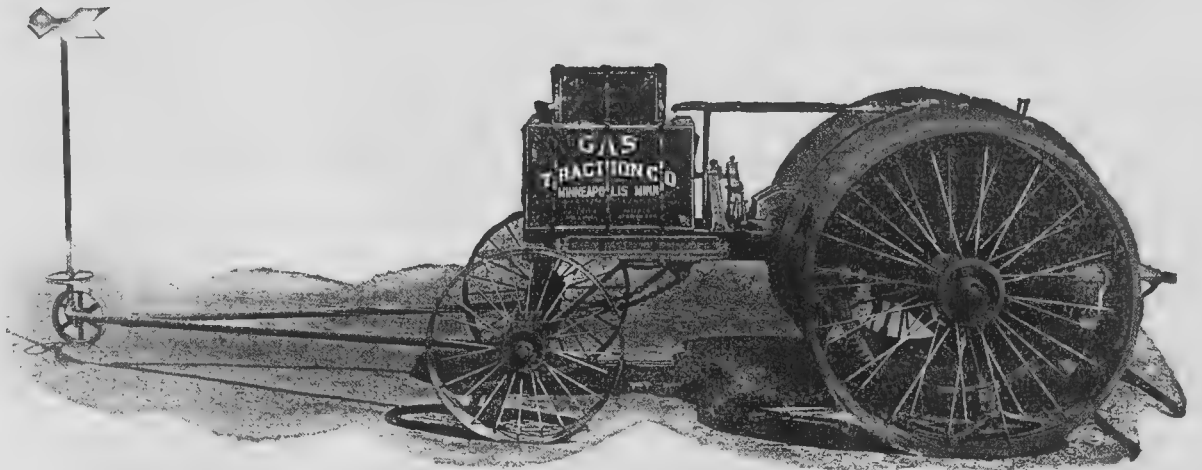
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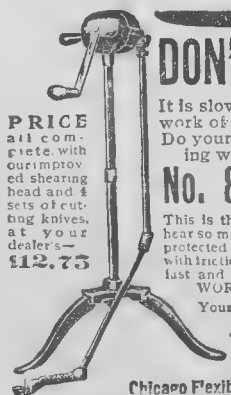
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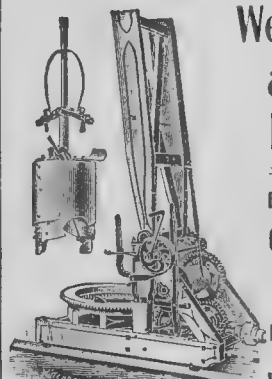
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Isabella 12th, owned by P. M. Bredt & Sons, Balgonie, Sask., Champion Fat Heifer at Saskatchewan Winter Fair.

M. I. Colton, Tregarva. She was awarded a red ribbon.

#### Purebred Angus.

Jas. D. McGregor's herd from Brandon got all the Angus awards excepting one third in the two-year old class which was awarded to Browne Bros., of Ellisboro. The Brandon winners were there and took the winnings in about the same order as at the Manitoba Winter Fair. Pride of Cherokee took the red in the 2-year class. Prima D Crew 5th led the steers in the calf class. Pride of Cherokee was given championship honors.

#### Grade Steers.

Awards in the two-year old class were made as follows: 1. Bredt & Sons; 2. Jas. D. McGregor; 3. R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; 4. William Logan, Westview; 5 and 6. Browne Bros.

Yearling steers.—1. Jas. D. McGregor with the Brandon champion; 2. A. B. Potter, Langbank; 3. Philip Leech, Bearing; 4. W. C. Swanston, Pense; 5. Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon. The first prize McGregor steer in this section, a grade Angus, was made champion.

W. C. Swanston showed a single steer calf which was given a red ribbon.

#### Grade Cows and Heifers.

In the two-year old section Malcolm Ross, Regina, was the only exhibitor. Philip Leech, Regina, was awarded first prize in the yearling class and Jos.

Caswell second. Mr. Caswell also secured a second prize for calf. In the aged class Hugh Kippan, Carlyle, got first; P. M. Bredt & Sons, second; Jos. Caswell, third; and R. Johnston fourth. Kippan's entry secured the championship.

The championship for grade steer or heifer was easily decided in favor of McGregor's first prize yearling grade Angus. Championship for purebred steer or female was not so easily settled. The contest was between McGregor's Pride of Cherokee and Bredt's Isabella. It was so close that without the most careful consideration, few would care to make decision. After a considerable time the judge gave his decision in favor of the Shorthorn, her breed qualities being preferable, in his opinion. This decision brought the purebred Shorthorn heifer up against the grade Angus steer for sweepstakes honors. The heifer again took the ribbon, thus defeating the best fat animal at the Brandon show.

A special prize for best pair of steers or heifers was won by McGregor. Bredts won the \$25 C.P.R. special prize for export steer against J. Macarthur of Duck Lake. The herdsmen's prize was won by "Bob" Brown, the man who has fitted and shown McGregor's Glen-carnock Angus for the past two years. Chas. Main showed Bredts stuff well and was a good runner-up in the herdsmen's contest.

The awards in the dressed carcass

test were made as follows: Steer, purebred or grade.—1. P. M. Bredt & Sons; 2. R. M. Douglas; 3. Browne Bros.; 4. Macarthur. Female, purebred or grade.—1. Bredts; 2. R. Johnston, Radisson.

#### SHEEP.

The sheep classes were judged by Prof. W. H. Peters. The exhibitors were A. B. Potter, Langbank; Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; William Harkness, Hazelwood; and I. J. Rushton, Rocanville. The following awards were made:

Purebred long wools: Yearling ewe or wether.—1, 2 and 3. Potter. Ewe or wether lamb.—1. Skinner.

Purebred medium and short wools: Yearling.—1, 2, 3 and 4. Skinner. Lamb.—1, 2 and 3. Skinner.

Grades: Yearling.—1, 2 and 3. Douglas; 4. Skinner. Lamb.—1. Skinner; 2, 3 and 4. Harkness. Douglas' grade Leicester yearling secured the grand championship.

Pen.—1. Douglas; 2. Skinner; 3. Harkness; 4. Rushton.

Dressed carcasses.—1, 3 and 4. Harkness; 2. Douglas; 5. Potter.

#### SWINE.

The swine were all judged as bacon hogs and on account of several exceeding the maximum weight of 225 lbs. they had to be rejected. Some of the best entries were thrown out on this account, which caused considerable mixing up when it came to placing the others. M. I. Colton, Tregarva; Peter Horn, Regina; A. B. Potter, Langbank; A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta; and F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, also showed shires. J. M. Stowe & Sons, of Davidson, showed Poland Chinas. F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, also showed Berkshires. Prof. W. H. Peters did the judging. The awards were made as follows:

Yorkshires.—1 and 4. Horn; 2 and 3. Skinner; 5 and 6. Potter.

Poland Chinas.—1 and 2. Stowe & Sons.

Berkshires.—1. Skinner.

Grades.—1 and 2. Potter; 3. Colton.

Pen.—1, 2 and 5. Potter; 3. Skinner; 4. Horn.

Grand championship.—Potter.

Dressed carcasses.—1 and 3. Horn; 2, 4 and 6. Potter; 5. Quigley.

#### ADDRESSES.

The public meetings held in connection with show were not the least important features. The exhibition was formally opened by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, on Tuesday afternoon. In addressing the assemblage he stated that the Winter Fair movement had its inception in 1905 under the auspices of the Provincial Live-Stock Breeders' Ass'n. The shows were first held under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, but, with the passing of time, the movement had become so great and the live-stock interests so varied, that last year the four breed associations were organized and a winter fair board formed. This was the first show to be held under the new organization. Since 1906 the number of live stock entries at the fair had more than doubled, while in the case of sheep and horses they were now quadrupled over what they were at the first show. A great deal of credit was due the stockmen in stimulating this growth and especially at such a time when the grain interests were so much in the ascendancy. He believed that the time was not very far distant when, with improved marketing conditions, the live-stock interests would take their rightful place in the fore front of Saskatchewan agriculture.

#### Live Stock Conditions in Saskatchewan.

The public meeting on the first evening was presided over by Mr. P. M. Bredt. Robt. Sinton, President of the Winter Fair Board, spoke briefly on the live-stock situation in 1909. He stated that the conditions in Saskatchewan of late years had been so favorable to grain production that it was a question whether or not the live-stock industry was receiving the attention which it deserved, and whether or not the great

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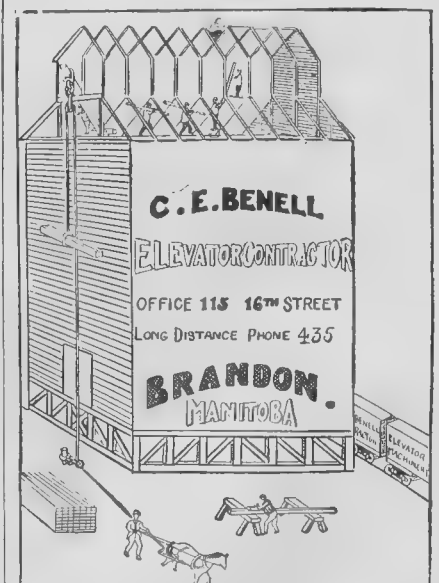
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Gibolette, winner of second prize in the class of two-year-old Percheron Mares at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair. Owned by H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask.



sister industry, that of grain growing, was not to some extent over-shadowing that of stock production. Continuing, he stated in part as follows:

"It may be possible that the passing of the public domain from range to homestead conditions, in some parts of Saskatchewan, may be affecting the live stock industry adversely. However, as the lands are brought under cultivation and cultivated grasses become popular, the capacity of the land for carrying animals will be increased one to four fold. The industry will then no doubt gradually adjust itself to the changed conditions and develop accordingly.

"It is not pleasant to reflect what the consequence would be were wheat growing to become unprofitable in the West. Still, it must be quite within the memory of many of you when wheat growing had to be largely abandoned in eastern Canada, and in many parts of the United States, and to-day these farms are occupied by herds of dairy cattle, horses and other animals, while others are being converted into fruit and market gardens.

"The pure bred feature of the live stock industry should be of special interest and importance to the farmers of the province, especially at this stage of her history when individual and joint efforts could accomplish so much in raising the standard of excellence of the breeds. Ours is an opportunity only enjoyed once in the life of a province. We are now laying the foundations of our flocks and herds, and no doubt our sons in years to come will look back and envy us the opportunity they were unable to enjoy.

"With the exceptional opportunities for development and the ripe experience of breeders in the older countries to guide us, the pure bred stock breeders of this province should be able to raise the standard of animal life during the next twenty-five years in other parts of the world. Then the breeders of to-day could feel satisfied that they had served their day and generation wisely and well, having succeeded in placing Saskatchewan where nature qualified her to stand, in the front rank as a stock growing country.

"In Saskatchewan the provincial breeders' association have up to the present time been principally occupied in promoting the pure-bred interests of their respective breeds as set out by their constitutions. However, in taking a survey of future prospects the question of an export market for our meat products, either dead or alive, is one that may require the united attention of the three associations directly interested, namely, those of cattle, sheep and swine. In Alberta the stock growers' associations are dealing with this question and are trying to enlist the assistance of both the local and provincial governments. In Saskatchewan the stock growers are represented only in a small section in the southwestern part of the province and the initiative in this matter may have to be taken by the breed associations, and no doubt in turn carried to the government to be dealt with as the elevator and other important questions; by special commission."

#### Building up a Herd of Pure-bred Shorthorns.

This question was discussed by Mr. Brett. He stated that it was really wonderful how the Shorthorn had conquered. At the present time it outnumbered all the other breeds put together. One reason for this was that the Shorthorn was the best dual purpose animal in existence. There was no other breed that came so close to the dual purpose ideal as the Shorthorn. One other reason for the great popularity of the Shorthorn, was its adaptability. The milking qualities of the Shorthorn were greatly encouraged by the excellent prizes offered each year by the Dairy Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n of Great Britain. The Shorthorns could hold their own in dry years by their dairy qualities, and under ordinary conditions by making beef. No man should go in for breeding Shorthorns unless he has a love for cattle and a love for that breed, and when once started he should

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**Common Red Clover**  
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Price per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Brandon.....\$5.50  
Ex Warehouse Calgary.....\$6.00

**Common Millet**  
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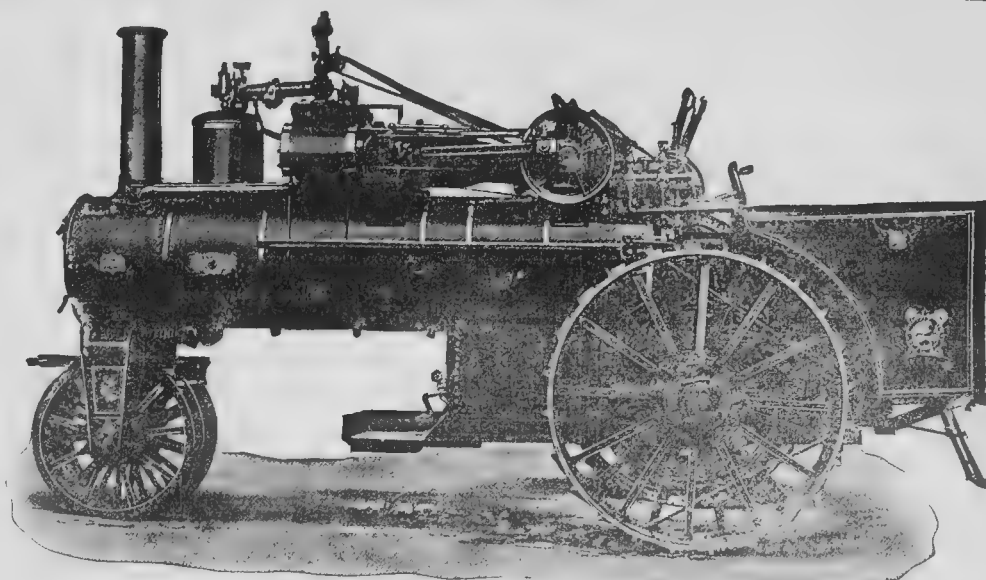
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stay with the breed and devote his time intelligently to it.

There were great differences in strains. It was important to study Shorthorn history and pedigrees, and it would be found that some strains are much better and truer than others. Points of the breed requirements should be studied. Study feeding and breeding. The speaker would advise the young men to take an agricultural college course and the older farmers to take advantage of the winter short courses. It was not necessary to start with a large herd. There was no glory in numbers, but quality counted. Get the best that can be secured and as good as can be afforded. The Shorthorns should be large animals. Mate the cows with the very best bulls possible, and a young farmer just starting in the pure-bred business might often find it advisable to use the bull of an older breeder near by. Use bulls of decided beef conformation and from a good milking dam if possible. Many beginners make the mistake of buying animals that are in too high condition. The aim of every breeder should not be simply to keep and maintain his animals, but to continually improve them. The main elements to success with Shorthorns were summed up as follows: Lay the right kind of a foundation, breed intelligently, and feed liberally.

#### Out-of-Doors Feeding of Steers.

Mr. Jas. Murray, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, discussed the work which had been carried on at that station in feeding steers inside and out during the past three years. He believed that the changed conditions of agriculture were forcing the farmers in Manitoba to go in more for mixed farming. Cereals took more out of the soil without putting anything back than any other crop that could be grown. It was a mistake to believe that proper cultivation was as good as manure. A proper summer fallow would allow as much fertility to be taken out of the soil by nitrification as would the following years' crop. Farmers of the West must aim in the distance for some permanent system of agriculture. This could not be done with cereals alone. Crop rotations were necessary, but these could not be secured without live-stock. They were trying to work out suitable rotations on the Brandon Farm but were not able to give out any information as yet. He believed that in ten or fifteen years there would be a greater demand for information along that line and by that time they hoped to be in a position to give such information. The Farm was being divided into small fields which were subjected to different methods of farming. In years to come they would be able to know what results each would give.

It was as part of this work that the experiments in steer feeding were started. Many difficulties were encountered, but the purpose was to find out if the half finished cattle that were so much in evidence at every stock yard, could be fed profitably. They had made money out of their feeding operations at Brandon each year, but they were continually learning and still had some things to find out. He believed that next year he could feed better and with greater profit.

The speaker said that some Alberta breeders thought it was best to feed the best roughage early in the season when the cattle were getting the least grain and then change off to the poorer quality of roughage later in the feeding period. They had not secured the best results this way at Brandon. It might do if hay was fed all season, but it was a mistake to feed good hay early in the season and then change off to straw in the spring. The speaker believed that the cattle should be fed all the grain they would eat. The animals were more contented and by working them up to full feed gradually with plenty of roughage at all times, the best results would be secured. He was not yet ready to recommend outside feeding over inside feeding. They did not know yet which was better, but they had learned some things. Big cattle should always be secured. Small animals could

not stand the cold. There must also be shelter of some kind, either a bush or coulee, or a shed. Something must be provided to break the wind. Give the steers plenty of straw and make them comfortable. It was also impossible to secure good results without plenty of water. While they had not always made lots of money, they had made money on every lot fed, more sometimes than others. He believed that the bunch being fed this winter would do well.

#### Animal Food Products and the Public Health.

Dr. M. M. Seymour, Regina, Provincial Health Officer, read a very instructive paper, which was illustrated by lantern slides, on animal feed products in relation to the public health. He emphasized the importance of healthy animals and cleanliness out of doors. It had been definitely proven by the best authorities in the country that bovine tuberculosis was transmissible to men. There was more danger from milk than from meat because in the preparation of meat for the table the germs were usually destroyed, if the meat were cooked properly.

#### The Horse Industry in Saskatchewan.

Mr. Alex. Mutch, President of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Ass'n, occupied the chair on Wednesday evening. In a few brief remarks he stated that on January 1st, 1908, there were 430,000 horses in Saskatchewan valued at \$60,000,000. At that time only 12 per cent. of the arable land was under cultivation. Horses were more than double in price at the present time than at any other time in his memory, and this in spite of all the forms of motive power that had been invented; and horses would still remain a valuable asset for years to come. Breeders should not lose sight of the importance of quality and size in draft horses; conformation and style in harness classes. Saskatchewan breeders had a great market right in their own province for all kinds of farm horses, while at their very doors in B.C. there was opening a splendid market for heavy drafters. It was worthy of note that Saskatchewan had produced horses that can and have beaten champions, grand champions, and reserve champions from eastern Canada, as well as from the Old Country and the United States. Saskatchewan had a splendid climate and soil for horse production. He had been informed by Chicago dealers that horses from the Dakotas, where conditions were similar to the Canadian West, were better than those from the farms of Illinois.

In discussing the live-stock improvement in Saskatchewan, Mr. F. C. Tate, M.L.A., said that the Saxon was naturally a horseman and a lover of horses. He traced the development of the horse industry in Saskatchewan in a very interesting way.

#### The Function of a Live Stock Association.

D. W. Elliott, M. L. A. gave some valuable pointers on the live-stock association and the good which it could do. He had been styled the father of the Saskatchewan Live-Stock Association, which was organized about six years ago. A very important part of the work of any association was to elect proper officers. He believed that the well known and prominent men should not be in the ring exhibiting their own animals. He did not believe that the average judge would be influenced by this, but there were thousands of people who believed that judges were so influenced. The exhibitors might say that they could show their animals much better than anybody else. If this were true they should give their sons or hired men this knowledge. The Horse Breeders' Ass'n. should see that the horse ordinance was enforced. The live stock associations should make a study of the transportation problem. The railway commission should be urged to carry into effect the recommendation of their special representative which made an examination of western stock yards conditions last year. The associations were duty bound to multiply their membership by two or three during

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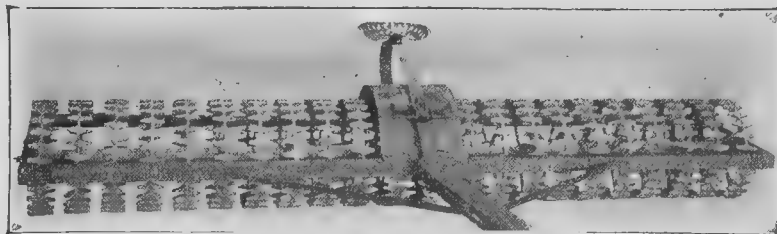
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the present year. There were not enough members and efficient work could not be done without a large membership. Further the associations should send a complete report of their proceedings to the Department for publication in their annual report. Farmers were reading these reports now and that would be one way of popularizing the associations and of thus getting in more members.

#### Work of the Health of Animals Branch.

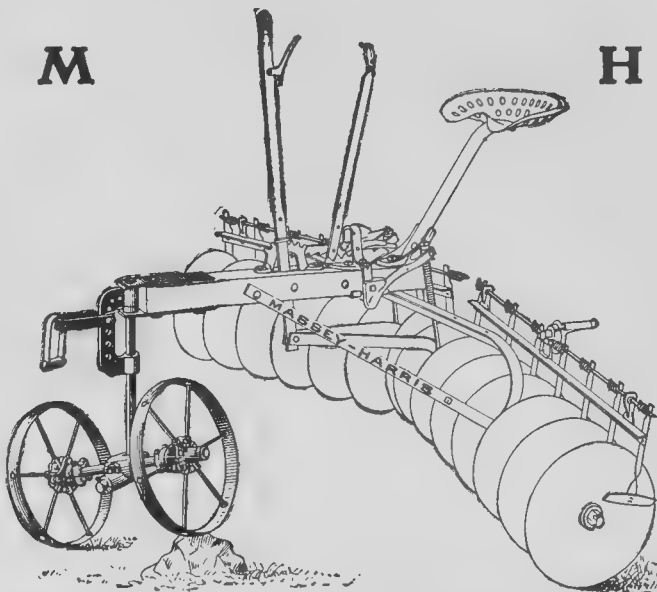
A. G. Hopkins, D.V.M., Saskatchewan representative Health of Animals Branch, stated that this work was a part of the federal work under the direction of the Veterinary General. The work was prosecuted under four heads: control work, pathological work, quarantine work, and meat inspection. Glanders was their biggest problem at the present time, but the disease was now under better control than ever before. Constant vigilance was necessary to keep this disease out of the country and to keep under control what was already here. No animal could come in from the South now without either an examination at the line or a certificate of health from a qualified veterinarian on the other side. Every case located was promptly investigated and if the animal were in the country for more than six months compensation to the extent of \$150.00 was given for a grade horse, and a maximum of \$300.00 for a pure-bred. There was not much trouble from any other disease although tuberculosis, like the poor, would always be with us. At the present time there was a four weeks' quarantine against hogs, due to the prevalence of hog cholera in many districts in the States. This practically meant that no hogs were brought in.

The pathological work was carried on at Ottawa, and it consisted of making serums, black-leg vaccine, etc. They made anthrax vaccine, mallein serum and tuberculin. Mallein was not given out to anyone, but tuberculin would be furnished to any qualified veterinarian, free of charge. Farmers wanting their herds tested should write to the Department naming a qualified veterinarian to whom tuberculin would be sent, providing he would report the results to the Department. All animals rejected for tuberculosis are ear-punched with a large "T" so that any person buying such animals will know they are tubercular. Another phase of the pathological work was that of diagnosing diseases, free of charge. Farmers having lost animals may send portions of the parts to the Health of Animals Branch at Ottawa, where they will be examined and the disease diagnosed.

The meat inspection work was as yet

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WHEELS  
ADAPT THEMSELVES  
TO  
UNEVEN GROUND,  
FORECARRIAGE  
HAVING  
PIVOTED AXLE.



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SUITED TO  
ANY TEAM,  
IS PROVIDED.  
WHEELS  
ARE VERY STRONG.  
ONLY FORECARRIAGE  
FASTENED TO  
STUB POLE  
BY  
STEEL BRACKETS.

confined to the export meat and to meat intended for inter-provincial trade.

#### Glimpses of College Life.

Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the Agricultural College at Saskatoon, gave an illustrated lecture on different phases of college life. The various activities of agricultural students' life were represented by lantern slides and much enjoyed by all who saw them.

#### Transportation Problems.

A splendid paper on the question of transportation problems in marketing live-stock had been prepared by R. J. Phin, of Moosomin. This was much along the line of the discussion which took place at the Brandon Fair, and which was reported in our last issue.

A. M. Campbell, Argyle, Man., Chairman of the Royal Beef Commission of 1907, discussed at some length the question of live-stock markets. Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, of the Minnesota Agricultural College, gave an interesting address on how to establish a market for high class meat products.

The bearing of the live-stock industry upon Saskatchewan agriculture was very ably handled by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell. His remarks are omitted from this issue.

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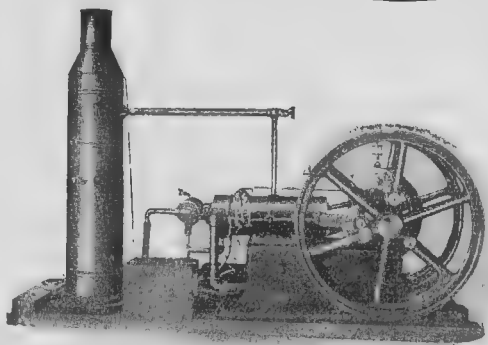
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All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.  
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## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publisher of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. All ads mention this paper when answering advertisements.

## LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



## LET THE BOY TRY OUT HIS IDEAS.

On many farms there are bright boys who read and listen and see and think. In many cases these boys get hold of ideas in one way and another that are not just in line with the old time-crusted traditions of the farms where they were raised. They begin to see reasons for things that their fathers, perhaps, have never dreamed of, even those these same fathers should be first-class farmers themselves. Sometimes the boys may be wrong, but oftener than their fathers may suppose they will be right. Give the boys a chance to try out their ideas. Remember that people learn by doing things. Experiments teach, whether they turn out rightly or wrongly. And the trying of new methods—in a reasonably small way, of course—is never a very expensive process, and something worth knowing is almost sure to be learned in every instance. Above all else, the encouragement that this will offer to the boy will tend to set him on his feet, to make him think for himself instead of allowing all his thinking to come to him pre-digested, to develop initiative and self dependence, and to cause him to seek for the reason of things. Do not forget that people learn by doing and that people do better because they are learning.

## A CASE FOR CAREFUL HANDLING.

The position in which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association finds itself at the present moment is a delicate and critical one. One of the directors, Fred W. Kerr, or Souris, has jumped the traces and openly declared that the executive is playing into the hands of one of the political parties. The outbreak has been no hole in the corner affair; it has been as open as public print and scare headlines could make it, and the charges brought forward have not been merely suggestive hints, but have constituted a direct and vigorous onslaught.

There is at least one fortunate circumstance. The matter has been sprung just at the beginning of the busy season. For the next month or two the general agricultural public will be so busy that serious complications are not as likely to follow as would have been the case at almost any other time of year. The number of public

gatherings is fewer; and the chances for private discussion of the situation are smaller. So, probably, as time is a good adjuster of troubles, it will prove to be so in this case.

Beyond taking the general ground that the affairs of the Association ought to have been kept out of party politics as such, and that therefore a certain amount of censure is due Mr. Kerr for having openly violated this principle, The Nor'-West Farmer does not care to go. We have no doubt that in the main the differences that have arisen are differences of judgment, and that both sides believe themselves to be right. It is also quite likely that if the individual members of the Association were canvassed on the matter the answer would be a divided one, and divided somewhat according to the political thinking of the individuals.

To endeavor to reach a unanimous conclusion on affairs of this sort by open controversy is usually most unsatisfactory, and our advice to members of the Association is that they shall not try too hard to settle it among themselves. The officers of the Association are, for the most part, old, tried heads who will likely do the sensible thing in the way of getting back to a satisfactory working basis, and the great danger is not with them. It is with the more inflammable element which lies outside the directorate and which, if it attempts to adjust this matter in the local associations, will be almost sure to disagree. This is a time for carefulness on the part of those at the head of the branch associations, and we have no doubt that as they value the good work that the G.G.A. has done in the past they will try to avoid bungling and party division on this matter. We are free to say that in our candid opinion the good that within recent years has come to the farmers of this country through the Grain Growers' Association has exceeded many times over any real advantage that this country has received or missed through the success or failures of either of our political parties. For any member to sacrifice the welfare and unity of the Association in the vain hope that the country may be blessed through his political party being benefited will almost certainly be a case of "giving up the substance for the shadow."

## BRITISH COLUMBIA SETTING A GOOD EXAMPLE.

By its recent decision to establish a number of demonstration orchards in different parts of the province, the government of British Columbia is setting an example that our other provincial governments might well follow. Not that we especially desire demonstration orchards in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—although this, wisely done, would be a good work,—but rather that demonstration stations, dealing with other and more pressing problems might be established.

We have spoken about this matter on former occasions, and so need not go far into detail. Suffice it to say that the practicability of growing corn, alfalfa, grasses, root crops, various types of trees, shrubs, perennial flowers, and of doing many other things might profitably be taken up for popular demonstration. There are scores of valuable truths that have been known for years at our experimental farms and elsewhere but that have never been popularly demonstrated before the eyes of people in different parts of the country. It is not what people might know and might do but what they do know and do that helps them.

In B. C. these demonstration orchards will be under expert direction but they will be open to the public. Demonstration will be given of the best varieties of fruit, best methods of culture, spraying, etc. This will be of much value to the fruit growers of that province, particularly as some ten or twelve stations at least will be established. Any active minded person can easily institute comparisons and see how similar work, planned to meet the

problems of the average farmer, would be of benefit in all of our prairie provinces. Is not the agriculture of our great prairie belt worth much more than the fruit growing industry of B. C.?

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TERMINALS.

The press despatches that have come from Ottawa within recent days have contained the information that the officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce are carrying on an investigation to ascertain if grades of grain are being mixed in the terminal elevators.

We will not jump to the conclusion that the investigation will show that mixing has been going on; that will be known only after the results are made public. But it is timely to remark that this circumstance gives considerable strength to the position of the Grain Growers' Associations and those other bodies that are asking for Dominion Government ownership and control of terminal elevators. We think that with the strength of public opinion now in support of such a move the Dominion Government would be doing very well to establish its own line of terminals.

Reasons why this should be done have been accumulating rapidly enough within recent months, and one of the most prominent is the fact that the terminals have so largely fallen into the hands of private parties who are in some way connected with the grain trade. We are told that now the only independent storage at the lake front is owned by the C.P.R. Company, and this concern is not likely to continue in the business of warehousing grain very much longer. The best development of our grain trade business cannot come by hampering it, and it would certainly be seriously hampered if exporters that did not own a complete line of terminals and transfer elevators were compelled to put their shipments through the houses of rival firms.

There is, we think, a very, very much clearer case in favor of Dominion Government ownership of terminals and transfer elevators than there is for Provincial Government ownership of initial elevators. Several of the arguments on this matter have to do with the relations in which the shipper is placed, but perhaps the reason that would have the most weight with the Government is found in the position that it itself occupies. By the very nature of our inspection and grading service, the integrity and responsibility of the Dominion Government is pledged on every certificated consignment of grain that goes into storage. Unless the Dominion Government is prepared to provide the machinery to guard, beyond peradventure, that the different grades shall go through without being tampered with, their certification of standards is bound sooner or later to become a farce. This has been so evident that they have already been forced to put in officials so that the

operation of terminals is under their supervision. There is good reason for questioning if even this is giving satisfaction, and, anyway, it is not going a very great deal further to do the work than it is to put one man to watch how another man does it. If the present investigation reveals the fact that, even under supervision, grades are being mixed, it would look as though the preservation of its own integrity in connection with the grades should force the Dominion Government to accept the principle of ownership and operation of the elevators through which the grain to which it certifies must of necessity be passed.

## MANITOBA LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The Live Stock Commission appointed by the Manitoba government to make a study of the public stock yards and public abattoir question are endeavoring to evolve a workable scheme to submit to the municipalities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface. The Committee is composed of R. A. C. Manning, Winnipeg; S. Benson, Neepawa; and A. H. Campbell, Argyle, Man. The live stock market question is one that is badly in need of solution, and we hope these gentlemen will be able to secure the information which will enable them to draft a plan that will bring about better conditions, when put into operation. Mr. Manning has been the legal representative of the Western Live Stock Shippers' Association, Mr. Benson is one of Manitoba's best farmers and stock feeders, and Mr. Campbell was a member of the Royal Beef Commission.

## THE CITY ENLARGEMENT CRAZE.

A number of our western towns and cities have "twenty thousand clubs," "one hundred thousand clubs" and other organizations and movements intended to boom the especial places where they are organized. In some instances the efforts being put forth are backed by the expenditure of considerable sums of money.

We will not stop to question the effectiveness of such efforts in increasing the growth of places so aided as compared with those not so boomed, but this is the kind of thing that can very easily be overdone. The growth of our cities and towns is almost wholly determined by the settlement in the country contributory to them, and any enthusiastic movement that seeks to outrun the good, old-fashioned law of supply and demand in this matter is almost sure to prove largely futile. More than that, there is a great amount of popular misconception as to the benefits to be gained by the people of our towns by forcing their growth. It is true that in the doubling and trebling of the size of a place a few people make great gains. The men who own prominent corner lots and other choice properties make big profits, the street railways reap greater harvests, and the outstanding leaders in different mercantile and in-

## Silence!

The instinct of modesty natural to every woman is often a great hindrance to the cure of womanly diseases. Women shrink from the personal questions of the local physician which seem indelicate. The thought of examination is abhorrent to them, and so they endure in silence a condition of disease which surely progresses from bad to worse.

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dustrial lines are also assured of a multiplication of their business and profits. But the average citizen does not get any benefit. The grocer on the corner finds that the city is bigger, but there are just so many more grocers; the average tailor notes a similar state of affairs; and so does the average doctor and lawyer and restauranter. If anything, the over-booming of any city does all of these men harm.

We are best off when we grow only moderately fast and when the process is almost a purely natural one. We can easily become too anxious for numerical gain in population. Our Dominion Government, which a few years ago set itself to working overtime on the immigration problem, appears to have at last come to that conclusion. A few years ago it seemed to be seeking immigrants of any sort, and glad to get them; now it is putting up the bars to keep certain classes out. And everyone will admit that the change of policy was a good one.

This country is not now one-half so badly in need of the expenditure of money and energy to hasten the doubling of our cities and the flinging away of our public domain to anyone who will take it as it is that conditions should be improved for the people who are now in the country. The proportionate rate of growth of the Canadian West is something almost unique in the matter of nation making, and any hastened development will tend to do more harm than good, although the land speculators, the corporations and a few of the bigger commercial concerns may not think so.

## SIZING UP ITS FORESTS.

It is interesting to note, as a sign of the times, that Nova Scotia, as a province, is "taking stock" of its forest wealth, with a view to inaugurating a business-like system of managing it. This inventory was begun during the past summer (1909) and was under the charge of Dr. B. E. Fernow, Dean of the faculty of forestry of the University of Toronto, who was assisted by the chief fire warden of the province and several trained foresters.

It is expected that the survey will be completed during the coming summer. Heretofore estimates of Canada's forest areas, the stands of timber thereon and of the country's forest resources in general have been very largely guess work. The action of Nova Scotia takes prominence as the first attempt on any large scale to substitute accurate information for this uncertainty. While no doubt errors have crept in, the estimates are at least based upon exact knowledge, and that is far more than can be said of former estimates. It is to be hoped that other provinces of the Dominion will see fit ere long to follow Nova Scotia's example in this line of work.

## THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE.

The Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada has just supplied us with an advance copy of a booklet entitled "Canada's War on the White Slave Traffic." We wish to offer enough of our space to give our most hearty moral support to the work that this body is doing in seeking to make known the facts and utter its warning in regard to this terrible evil. The facts as to how the business of securing victims is carried on would no doubt seem unbelievable to most of our readers, living as they do in rural districts where vices such as this do not present themselves in organized form. But, if anyone has any question in his mind as to there being a white slave trade, we need only say that already more than twenty governments—our own being one—have signed an international treaty for the suppression of the traffic and the restoration of the victims. It is obvious that, in consideration of characteristic diplomatic inertia, such action would never have been taken by well right all the leading governments of the world, unless the need had been

very real and very great. We will not go further into details regarding the traffic itself. But we must say that as the honor of every respectable citizen is bound up in the honor of his country, he is pledged to support every work which makes for better and cleaner living. The Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada is largely the representative agency of Canada's leading religious bodies, but it is more than that. It also represents and is supported by the Dominion Grange and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada as well as other non-religious bodies. We think that we can help by publishing the headquarters address, which is 435 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, so that any who may be interested can get into touch with what work is being attempted and accomplished.

Dr. Theo. Kryshstofovich, Russian government agricultural commissioner in the United States, is authority for the statement that Russia has 200,000,000 acres of arable land awaiting development by dry farming. He states that the movement of settlers to this unreclaimed empire has just been started.

Medicine Hat is to be congratulated upon the fact that six big American industrial concerns are just now making the arrangements necessary to the establishment of maufactories at that point. In its natural gas Medicine Hat has a wonderful asset, and the inevitable outcome will be the building up there of a great manufacturing centre.

Recognition of the wisdom of the stallion enrolment ordinances in force in our prairie provinces comes to us all the way from New York. The Rider and Driver, a somewhat pretentious New York publication, in its March 26th issue, makes editorial reference to the stallion laws of Alberta, commending them under the heading "Wise Regulations for Stallions."

There are many very remarkable things to be encountered in nature. For instance, although gas can be weighed, the wisest scientist has not been able to weigh smells. A grain of musk has been kept exposed in a room to which the air has had free access for ten years, and during all of this time the air, though constantly changed, was thoroughly impregnated with the odor. The most remarkable point in connection with this experiment was that at the end of that time the particle of musk had not sensibly diminished in weight.

The matter of government crop reports was considered at some length by the International Institute of Agriculture which met at Rome in December last where the scheme of reporting field crops and live stock in Canada was presented in the form of a rather complete paper. It was pointed out that much unjust criticism of government crop reports was received and that the farmers themselves were the best prepared to make the reports to the head office, as is done in Canada. This latter is entirely true. The trouble is usually not with the farmers, but with the person responsible for saying which farmers shall send in the reports. Oftentimes irresponsible parties or, worse still, people who intentionally try to boost or discriminate against certain districts by sending in good or bad reports as their fancy suggests, are selected as crop correspondents. Such correspondents give rise to much merited adverse criticism and lessen the value of government reports. It is extremely difficult to get reliable and efficient correspondents in every district and farmers of any district that is not represented by a competent person as crop correspondent would be helping their district and the country at large by reporting same to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province and suggesting the name of some person that could do the work properly.

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## Saskatchewan Poultry Show.

The Saskatchewan Poultry Association held its annual show in Regina during the week of March 22 to 26. It was perhaps the best show of birds that has ever been seen in the province and the attendance of visitors was most encouraging. The annual business meeting was a rather stormy one and much feeling was manifest. The main point of contention was over the matter of choosing the place for holding the next show, and along with that the matter of allowing the use of proxies in voting. Saskatoon and Regina do not seem to mix much better than oil and water in most cases and the poultry men of either are not at variance with this almost established rule of conduct between the citizens of these two respective cities and districts. There are some points in favor of having a moving poultry show but many against. We should like to have our readers express themselves through the Nor'-West Farmer. After two hours of heated discussion the citizens of Regina prevailed and the show for 1911 will be held again in Regina.

Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge, Man., placed the awards. It was a very strong show and many old time winners had to give way to second place in face of the opposition of the newer breeders. There was a long list of special prizes, which always add greatly to the interest of any competition. The Nor'-West Farmer cup, given for the best pen of fowls exhibited by a Saskatchewan farmer who has not before won a prize, was awarded to Mr. A. S. Mitchell, Radisson. This cup is offered for the purpose of encouraging beginners to exhibit their birds and is competed for annually.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Honorary President, His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Forget; president T. A. McInnis, Regina; first vice-president, M. I. Colton; second vice-president, F. J. Robinson. Executive committee—Mrs. Page and Messrs. Gee Sutherland, Hodkiss, Caswell, Rothwell, Boyle, Moyer, Bannister, Willis and McDonald. H. C. Lawson was appointed secretary-treasurer succeeding George Gamble, whose other duties will not permit of his handling this work.

### Prize List.

The awards in some of the more important classes were made as follows: Light Brahmas.—Cock: 1. J. Betcham, Regina. Hen 1 and 2. Betcham; 3. A. H. Salmon, Riga. Cockerel: 1 and 2. J. Bullied, Carievale. Pullet: 1 and 2. Bullied. Pen: 1. Bullied.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock: 1. Geo. Wood, Holland; 2. H. H. Willis, Boharm; 3. W. C. Cullum, Conaw. Hen: 1 and 4. Wood; 2 and 3. Willis. Cockerel: 1. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2 and 4. Wood; 3. W. Potts, Qu'Appelle. Pullet: 1, 2 and 3. Wood; 4. Willis. Pen: 1. Wood; 2. Willis; 3. Caswell.

White Wyandottes.—Cock: 1. J. R. Thwaites, Moose Jaw. Cockerel: 1. J. Bullied; 2. Betcham. Pullet: 1 and 2. Betcham.

Golden Laced Wyandottes.—Cock and hen: 1. W. H. Munro, Regina.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—Hen: 1. H. S. Ross, Moose Jaw. Cockerel: 1. Ross; 2. Bullied. Pen: 1. Bullied.

Buff Wyandottes.—Cock: 1. Dr. Hiltz, Kennedy. Hen: 1 and 2. Ross; 3. Hiltz. Cockerel: 1 and 2. Ross. Pullet: 1. Ross. Pen: 1. Hiltz.

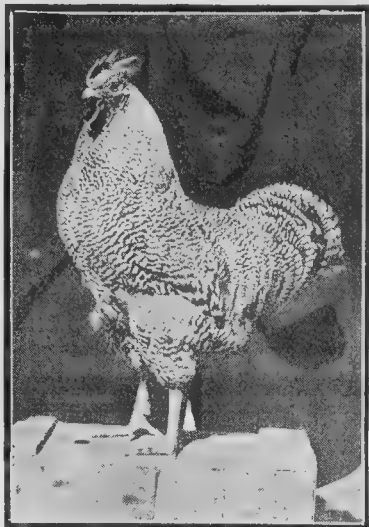
White Wyandottes.—Cock: 1. T. A. McInnis, Regina; 2. J. Holmes, Saskatoon. Hen: 1. McInnis; 2 and 3. Dr. Rothwell, Regina; 4. A. C. McEown, Saskatoon. Cockerel: 1. McInnis; 2. M. L. Moyer, Regina; 3. McInnis. Pullet:

1, 2, 3 and 4. McInnis. Pen: 1. and 2. McInnis; 3. Moyer.

Columbian Wyandottes.—Cock: W. and R. Pickard, Holland; 2. W. Lawrence, Marquis. Hen: 1 and 2. Pickard; 3. Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin. Pullet: 1. Pickard; 2. Page. Pen: 1 and 2. Pickard.

Partridge Wyandottes.—Pullet: 1, 2 and 3. Laird's Farm, Regina.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks.—Pullet: 1 and 2. Laird's Farm.



First Prize Barred Rock Cockerel, Saskatchewan Poultry Show. Bred by Geo. Wood, Holland, and owned by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Buff Cochins.—Cock: C. H. Wise, Norwood Grove. Hen: 1 and 3. S. Rice, Arcola; 2. Wise. Cockerel: 1 and 2. Wise; 3. Rice. Pullet: 1. Rice; 2 and 3. Wise. Pen: 1. Wise; 2. Rice.

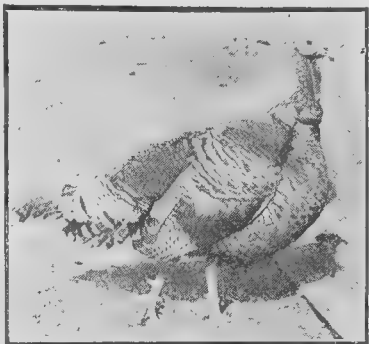
Partridge Cochins.—Cock: 1, 2 and 3. R. Bigsworth, Chaplain. Cockerel: 1. Bullied. Pullet: 1 and 2. Bullied. Pen: 1. Bullied; 2. Bigsworth.

S. C. Buff Orpington.—Cock: 1. Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin. Hen: 1 and 4. Page; 2. F. J. Robinson, Regina; 3. W. H. Gee, Regina. Cockerel: 1. Gee; 2. T. E. Jackson; 3 and 4. Page. Pullet: 1 and 2. Robinson; 3. Page; 4. Gee. Pen: 1. Page; 2. Robinson; 3. Gee.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—Cock: 1. W. Lawrence, Marquis. Hen: 1 and 2. Thos. Reid, Regina; 3. Lawrence. Cockerel: 1 and 2. Reid; 3. M. M. Culp, Radisson. Pullet: 1 and 2. Reid; 3. Lawrence. Pen: 1. Reid; 2. Lawrence.

R. C. Black Minorcas.—Cock, hen and pullet: 1. Culp.

Houdans.—Cock, 2; hen, 1; cockerel, 2; pullet, 2; pen, 1. J. Richardson.



Second Prize Bronze Turkey Gobbler at Saskatchewan Poultry Show. Owned by M. I. Colton, Tregarva.

Cockerel and pullet, 1. Frame and Blanchard.

Black Orpington.—Cock: 1. Robinson; 2. W. Abbot, Holland; 3. Holmes. Hen: 1 and 2. Holmes; 3 and 4. Abbot. Cockerel: 1 and 3. Robinson; 2 and 4. Abbot. Pullet: 1. Robinson; 2 and 3. Abbot; 4. Robinson. Pen: 1. Robinson; 2. Abbot; 3. Holmes.

White Orpingtons.—Hen: 1, 2 and 3. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon. Cockerel: 1 and 3. G. W. Downard, Winnipeg; 2. Sutherland. Pullet: 1. Downard. Pen: 1. Sutherland.

W. C. B. Polands.—Hen: 1 and 2. Pritchard, Wapella. Cockerel: 1 and 2. Bullied. Pullet: 1. Bullied.

S. S. Hamburgs.—Cock: 1. Bullied; 2. Pritchard. Hen: 1. Bullied; 2. C. eo. Mil. lar, Regina; 3. Pritchard. Cockerel: 1.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**, Wolfrinn's strain. Eggs for hatching from first pen White Leghorns, Winnipeg Show, 1910. I won special for best male bird. Three nice five pointed comb cockerels mated to 40 April hatched pullets, selected out of 100 birds, all good winter layers, hard to beat, they have free range of alfalfa and clover. SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. One nicely spangled 2 year-old cock mated to nine April hatch pullets, bred from prize-winners, all healthy birds. Prices on eggs very reasonable and correspondence cheerfully answered. J. J. Funk, Box 228, Winkler, Man.

**LEA'S** (late Hodgkinson's) Barred Rocks. At the Provincial Poultry Show, held at Brandon, I won 1st and 2nd on Pullet and 3rd on Pen. Pen No. 1 is headed by the Cockerel taking 1st at 1909 Provincial Show. Pen No. 2 is headed by a bird that has taken 2nd prize at the Provincial Show 2 years in succession and 1st at Winnipeg Industrial. Pen No. 3 is headed by an Imported Cockerel. Eggs for hatching from above Pens, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30. Stock for sale. Richard Lea, Bridge Creek, Manitoba.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—I have my pens mated and can supply Eggs any time from my prize-winning White Wyandottes. Customers who had poor hatches last year, or who are dissatisfied in any way, please write to me early and I will supply free setting. I have none but the best birds in my pens this season. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30. All infertile eggs replaced free of charge. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina.

**R. D. LAING, STONEWALL, Man.**, has Minorcas that are in the red wherever they go. I will offer a few eggs from these Manitoba champions at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 26 eggs. My Minorcas have both size and color, the kind that wins in the show room, look up my winning this year. No other breeder can touch them. In ordering please order through this ad., the terms are here, you get the same as I use myself. Orders booked now.

**MRS. JOHN TURNBULL**, Cromer, Man., breeder and importer of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, Prize-winning Embden Geese, and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Scarth's Buff Orpingtons: Have bought their stock and business. Menlove Pekin Ducks, and Black Orpingtons. Hen and duck eggs, \$1.50 per doz. Ducks and drakes for sale.

**W. H. TEBB**, Rosedale Poultry Yards, Gerald's Sask., breeder high-class Barred Rocks. We are now booking orders for eggs from our real Barred Rocks. Our males are good enough to win anywhere, some of them are imported by us from Bradley Bros., both cockerel and pullet matings. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per setting, two settings \$2.50.

**W. J. CURRIE**, Lauder, Man., breeder of exhibition White and Barred Plymouth Rocks. On six entries at Winnipeg Poultry Show won five firsts, one second and five specials. At Brandon Winter Show, three firsts, three seconds two thirds, two fourths. A few grand Cockerels for sale, both breeds.

**A. GUILBERT**, St. Louis, Man. I have kept out of exhibitions, but I am not out of birds, which are better than ever. Eggs supplied in small or large quantities in Brown, White and Buff Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Turkeys, Geese, Pigeons and Rabbits. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

**J. F. DAVIS**, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse, and Embden Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

**SASKATCHEWAN POULTRY FARM'S BARRED ROCKS** are noted for Exhibition and laying qualities. Eggs for hatching securely packed, per setting \$3, best pens 2 for \$5, others \$2. Can't be beat. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes, at \$1.25 bus. are immense. H. H. Wilis, Boharm, Sask.

**ACCLIMATIZED UTILITY BREEDS**—Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs for Hatching, Poultry Supplies. 16-page catalog mailed free. It gives useful advice. Maw's Poultry Farm, Parkdale, Man.

**PETER BUECKERT**, Box 20, Winkler, Man. Roso Comb Brown and R. Comb White Leghorns, S. Comb Brown and S. Comb Buff Leghorns. 25 good healthy cockerels for sale. Also eggs in spring from selected birds from \$1.50 up to \$2.00 per setting of 15. Write for information.

**PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**—Pen selected females, excellent layers, mated to first cockerel Saskatchewan Prov., Regina, 1909, third Winnipeg, third Portage, headed first pen Brandon, 1910. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—"The breed that lays is the breed that pays." I have bred this breed exclusively for six years and in the four Regina shows have won more prizes than any other exhibitor. Eggs \$2 and \$3 a setting. W. H. Gee, Regina, Sask.

**"CANADIAN QUALITY" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, Bred to the skin. Cockerels all sold. Eggs for hatching from \$2 to \$5 per setting. Order in advance. Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. box 841, Winnipeg.

**J. R. THWAITES**, box 946, Moose Jaw, Sask., breeder of prize strain Buff Leghorns, "Ferris" strain White Leghorns and "Wolverine" strain White Rocks. Eggs for sale, \$3.00 per setting.

**A. E. SHEPHERD, Brandon, Man.** High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS**.—Some fine young birds for sale. Eggs in season. My birds won 11 prizes at Portage, 5 at Brandon, 4 at Winnipeg, July, 1909. Prices reasonable. Rev. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

**W. M. ABBOTT**, Holland, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S. C. Black Orpingtons. Have won more prizes than any breeder in Western Canada from Port Arthur to Regina. Stock for sale.

**MRS. A. COOPER**, Treesbank, Man. My busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rocks again to the front. Eggs from special Exhibition matings, \$5 per 15. From high-class pure bred utility stock, \$2.00 per 15.

**BARR'D P. ROCKS**—Imported stock from two of the largest breeders in the U.S., in pens, eggs \$1.75 per 12, or \$4.50 per 40. Pekin duck eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Order now. K. C. McKenzie, Burnside, Man.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**. Eggs from selected birds, \$1.25 per 15, reduction on larger orders. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. J. H. Jackson, Rounthwaite, Man.

**W. H. PALMER**, Box 1111, Winnipeg, breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15.

**F. H. WIENEKE**, Stony Mountain, Man. Prize-winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in season.

**MRS. F. WALSHAW**, Grenfell, Sask., breeder of Barred Rocks. Cockerels \$1.75, eggs \$1.50 per setting. Pens headed by cockerels from George Wood.

**BARRED ROCKS**—Bred to lay, fertility guaranteed, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15 eggs. Mrs. Montague Vialoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, St. Charles, Man.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS**, pure bred laying strain, 15 eggs for \$1.50. Chicks one week old 25 cents. A few choice cockerels at \$2.00. W. S. Young, Stettler, Alta.

**E. H. SHARPE**, Union Park Farm, Franklin Man. breeder of pure Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Choice cocks and Cockerels, \$2.50 each; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 15.

**FRAME & BLANCHARD**, Chamberlain, Sask., breeders of pure S. C. B. Leghorns and Houdans. Cockerels \$1.50 and \$3.00; eggs \$1.50 and \$3.00 per setting.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** for hatching, ordered early and be sure of getting them. 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. Great layers. Alfred Averil, Clanwilliam, Man.

**KENNETH MCGREGOR**, Glencarnock Poultry Yards, Brandon, Man., breeder of prize winning White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for sale. Write for mating list.

**G. H. GRUNDY**, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

**E. F. FITZPATRICK**, Elgin, Man. Best pure bred S. C. Black Minorca, Buff Orpington and Dark Brahma Cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.

**WEST'S BARRED ROCKS** have no superiors. They will wherever shown. Look them over at coming poultry shows. A few choice cockerels for sale. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

**COCKERELS FOR SALE**. Single comb Brown Leghorns, Rose comb Brown Leghorns. Single comb White Leghorns, Pitt Games. Prices \$1.00 to \$5.00. F. Hiltz, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

**BLACK LANGSHANS**—Bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Langshan specialists. Cockerels for sale, also eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alberta.

**W. M. CHAMPION**, Reaburn, Man. Now booking orders for W. P. R. eggs in season. U. R. Fischel strain. Cockerels all sold.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK**—Cockerels for sale, from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

**C. G. GOLDING**, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Stock and eggs in season.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**. Eggs for hatching. A few choice cockerels left. Write at once. Owen Jones, Souris, Man.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS**, from Fishel's and best Manitoba strains. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. A. A. Gayton, Manitoba, Man.

**S. C. B. LEGHORNS**. Eggs 75 cents per setting, from prize-winning stock. F. E. Fotheringham, Barling, Sask.

**W. HARDY**, Box 12, Roland, Man., breeder of W. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 15.

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS** for sale; \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. T. R. Field, Langdon, Alta.

**RHODE I. REDS**.—Rose Comb; Eggs, \$1.25; healthy stock, open run. G. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS**. Cockerels for sale, also Belgian hares. For prices apply to Herb. Adamson, Fairlight, Sask.

**ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Manitoba's leading strain. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 100. F. W. Guo eve, Stonewall, Man.

**J. M. WALLACE**, Rosser, Man., breeder of White and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs for sale. Luff \$1.00 per 15, White \$2.00 per 15.

**RICHARDSON BROS. & COX**, Moose Jaw, Sask. breeders of pure Houdans and S. S. Hamburgs. Eggs \$1.50 to \$5.00 per setting.



and 2. Bullied; 3. Rice. Pullet: 1 and 2. Bullied; 3. Millar. Pen: 1. Bullied; 2. J. Richardson, Moose Jaw.  
G. P. Hamburgs.—Cockerel: 1 and 2. Millar. Pullet: 1. Bullied; 2 and 3. Millar.  
S. P. Hamburgs.—Cockerel: 3. Millar. Black Hamburgs.—Cockerel: 1. W. C. Maguire.  
Red Caps.—Cock, 2; cockerel, 2; pullet, 2 and 3. Bullied.  
S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Cock: 1. Dr. Hiltz; 2. W. Sheardown, Moose Jaw. Hen: 1 and 2. Sheardown; 3. Lawrence. Cockerel: 1. Frame and Blanchard; 2. Rice; 3. Lawrence. Pullet: 1. Rice; 2. Dr. Hiltz; 3. Sheardown. Pen: 1. Sheardown; 2. Lawrence.  
S. C. Buff Leghorns.—Cock, 2; hen, 1, 2 and 3; cockerel, 1 and 3; pullet, 1, 2 and 3; pen, 1. 2 and 3. W. H. Boyle, Regina.  
Guinea fowl.—Pair: 1. R. A. Scott and Sons, Regina; 2. Lawrence.  
S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Cock: 1. J. H. Kennedy, Winnipeg; 2. J. Buchanan, Oakville; 3. G. S. Gamble, Regina. Hen: 1. Kennedy; 2. Gamble. Cockerel: 1. Gamble; 2. Buchanan. Pullet: 1 and 4. Kennedy; 2. Gamble; 3. Geo. Bewell, Abernethy. Pen: 1. Kennedy; 2. Gamble.  
R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—Cock: 1. Kennedy; 2. Holmes. Hen: 1. Kennedy.



The Nor-West Farmer Challenge Cup. Donated to the Saskatchewan Poultry Association for Annual Competition, to be awarded for the best pen of fowls exhibited by Saskatchewan farmer who has not previously won a prize at the Provincial Show. Won this year by A. S. Mitchell, Radisson.

Cockerel: 1, 2, 3 and 4. Holmes. Pullet: 1. Bewell; 2 and 3. Holmes. Pen: 1. Kennedy; 2. Buchanan; 3. Holmes.  
R. C. White Leghorns.—Cock, 1; hen, 1 and 2. W. Grant, Regina. Cockerel, 3; pullet, 1. 2 and 3; and pen. 1. H. Bigg, New Denver, B. C.  
S. C. White Leghorns.—Cockerel: 1. Thwaites; 2. Sutherland; 3. Rice. Pullet: 1 and 2. Thwaites; 3. Sutherland. Pen: 1. Thwaites; 2. Sutherland.  
R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Hen: 2. Dr. Hiltz.  
Aylesbury ducks.—Old duck, 1; young duck, 1. J. Pritchard, Wapella.  
Muscovy ducks.—Old drake and young drake, 1. Pritchard.  
Pekin ducks.—Old Drake: 1. Mrs. A. Eskey, Regina. Old duck: 1. Rice; 2. Eskey; 3. Bullied. Young drake: 1. Rice; 2. Eskey. Young duck: 1. Eskey; 2. Bullied.  
Rouen ducks.—Young drake, 1 and 2; young duck, 1 and 3. Bullied. Young duck: 2. Rice.  
African geese.—Old gander, 1. and old goose 1 and 2. Pritchard.  
Toulouse geese.—Old gander: 1. Lawrence; 2. Salmon. Old goose: 1. Salmon; 2. Lawrence. Young gander: 1. Salmon. Young goose: 1. Salmon.  
Emden geese.—Old gander and goose, and young goose, 1. Bullied.  
Geese, A. O. V.—Old gander and old goose: 1. Pritchard. Old goose; 2. Salmon.  
Bronze turkeys.—Adult: 1. Mrs. Eskey; 2. M. I. Colton, Tregarva. Yearling cock: 1. Salmon; 2. Colton; 3. Bullied. Cockerel: 1. Salmon; 2. Eskey. Hen: 1. Eskey; 2. Bullied; 3. Colton. Pullet: 1 and 2. Colton.

#### Special Prizes.

Best breeding pen of Plymouth Rocks.—Willis.

Best pen, any variety.—Geo. Wood.  
Best cockerel and three pullets, any one variety.—W. H. Gee.  
Best male and three females.—McInnis.  
Best cock or cockerel.—F. T. Robinson.  
Largest and best display of S. C. Buff Orpingtons.—Mrs. G. S. Page.  
Best pen of fowls exhibited by a Saskatchewan farmer who has not previously won a prize. The Nor-West Farmer Cup.—A. S. Mitchell, Radisson.  
Best Mediterranean pen.—Thos Reid.  
Display of water fowl.—J. Bullied.  
Best Asiatic pen.—C. H. Wise.  
Best pair of Bronze Turkeys.—A. Eskey.  
Best pair Rhode Island Reds.—J. H. Kennedy.  
Best pair Toulouse geese.—W. Lawrence.  
Best pen any variety.—H. Willis.  
Best pair White Leghorns.—J. R. Thwaites.  
Best exhibit dressed poultry.—Rice.  
Best colored Buff Orpington male.—Page.  
Best shaped Buff Leghorn male.—Boyle.  
Whitest bird.—T. A. McInnis.  
Best colored Rhode Island Red.—G. S. Gamble.  
Pair Rouen ducks.—Bullied.  
Pair Buff Leghorns.—Boyle.  
Pair Barred Rocks.—D. McIntyre, Regina.  
Best shaped Buff Orpington hen.—Page.  
Pair Golden Wyandottes.—Munro.  
Pair Houdans.—Bullied.  
Pair Columbian Wyandottes.—Pickard.  
Pair Brown Leghorns.—Sheardown.  
Pair White Wyandottes.—McInnis.  
Pair Cochins.—Wise.  
Buff Orpington cockerel and pullet.—W. H. Gee.  
White Wyandottes cockerel and pullet.—T. A. McInnis.

### The Western Farmer's Incubator.

By W. I. Thomas, Crossfield, Alberta.

Tempted by the high price of eggs and table fowl, several farmers of my neighborhood attempted artificial incubation at the time when the first settlers were beginning to get their feet and new settlers were coming in, most of them without poultry. These new comers, as well as the town dwellers, wished to buy poultry, and the price of scrub hens rose to a dollar and sometimes higher. The farmers read the statements made in incubator advertisements, and, putting the figures therein contained together with the prices of eggs and poultry, concluded that an incubator would beat a gold mine.

They were disappointed, for while some of them did not fail quite so completely as others, none of them really succeeded, and the skeptics who did not try the incubator laughed and said: "We told you so."

It was not necessary to look far for the cause of the failure. The incubators, so far as my observation went, were all of one make. Its directions for operating called for ventilators kept wide open. It was a hot air machine. We have no rain of consequence till June, when the hatching season is over. If there is an atmosphere anywhere that will take up moisture faster than ours before the rains begin, I do not know where it is. The dry air heated to 103 degrees, passing rapidly through the machine, dried the eggs out till at hatching time the inside of the shell was about equally divided between the chick and the air cell. It was a difficult matter to keep the heat up to 103 degrees without occasionally letting it go higher. The unexperienced operators did not know that a variation downward from 103 degrees might do little if any harm while a variation upward, unless slight, was sure to work irreparable damage. In attempting to keep a uniform temperature, they allowed the heat to go at times considerably too high. The drying and over-heating caused the hatches

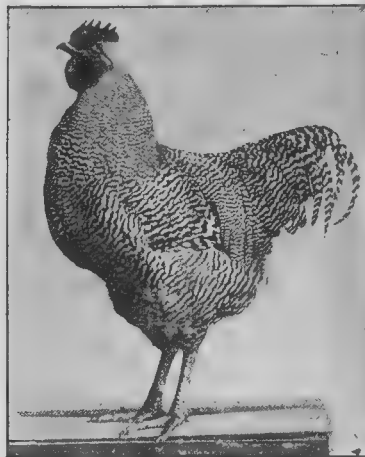
## Barred Plymouth Rocks Bred At the Glenboro Poultry Yards.

THE FARMER'S FOWL

None better in Canada.

Few as Good.

A Chicago Prize Winner



Our Foundation

R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

Our aim has been to breed a line of Fowl which would combine Utility and Exhibition. We have done it. We offer you eggs now from our Prize winners. If you are going to buy a setting of eggs this year send for our special mating circular which we will send FREE. Our prices for eggs from the very best birds we own are \$3 per fifteen; \$5 per thirty; \$15 per hundred.

#### The Following Winnings Speak For Quality.

At Saskatchewan Poultry Show, Regina, March 1909. 1st on Cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Cockerel, 2nd Hen, 1st Pullet, 1st Exhibition Pen, Special for best display, Special for best Cockerel.

Winnipeg Industrial, 1909, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 2nd Cock and Silver Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet owned by one man, and Ribbons from the Barred Rock Club of Canada.

Winnipeg Poultry Show, February 1910. 2nd Cock, 3rd Hen, 1st and 4th Cockerel, 1st and 3rd Pullets, 1st Exhibition Pens, and following specials. Gold Medal for best Exhibition Pen; \$7 for best Cockerel; \$7 for best Pullet.

Manitoba Provincial, Brandon, March 1910. 2nd Cock in a class of 19; 2nd Cockerel in a class of 45; 2nd Exhibition Pen in a class of 7; 2nd Pullet Breeding Pen in a class of 5.

Cut this ad. out for future reference, as it will not appear again.

### "Canadian Quality"

## Barred Plymouth Rocks,

Barred to the skin. Eggs for hatching from high-class Exhibition Cockerel and Pullet matings, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per sitting. Good strong well barred utility matings, \$2 per sitting or \$10 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Booking April orders now.

Forrest Grove Poultry Yards  
P.O. Box 841 WINNIPEG

## R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

The Best in the West.

Won at Winnipeg Feb. 1910, 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Pullet, 2nd Hen. Eggs from splendid matings, \$4, \$2, and \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Good hatch guaranteed. Write for mating List. A few males left.

Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

## A. M. DUNSMORE

White Rock Cockerels for sale. Leghorn pen No. 1 headed by Hoar Frost [imp.]; Eggs \$8 per 15, \$15.00 per 30. Pen No. 2, also headed by an imported bird and 10 fine pullets; eggs \$5 per 15, \$8 per 30. Write for particulars.

P.O. Box 97 FRANKLIN, MAN.

## Buff Orpingtons

Forty cockerels \$2.00 each, sixty hens and pullets \$2.00 each. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, \$8.00 per 100.

Pedigreed Scotch Collie pups.

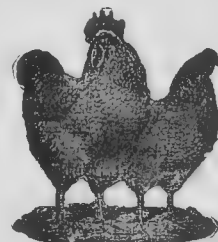
W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

## Nothing but Barred Rocks

And a little better than last year. Both pullets and cockerels.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

## Oak Grove Poultry Yards



Eggs for hatching from pure bred Buff and White Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, \$3.00 per 15; White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, \$2.50 per 15; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$3.50 per 9; Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per 9. Special prices on 50 and 100 lots. Address

G. C. Mallory, Box 1482, Winnipeg, Man.

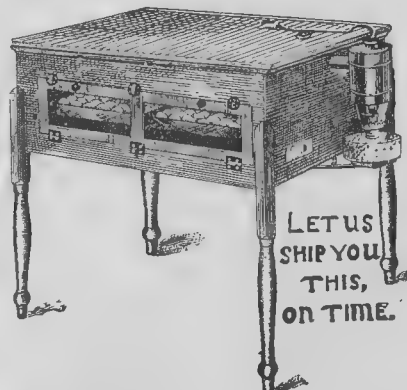
Book your orders early. Write To-day

**MY RHODE ISLAND REDS.**  
ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB  
**THE BEST FOR THE WEST**

THE FARMER'S FRIEND -  
THE FANCIER'S DELIGHT!

-EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON-  
GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR  
G.W. BEVELL, ABERNETHY,  
SASKATCHEWAN

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LET US SHIP YOU THIS, ON TIME.

Send for our Incubator and Brooder catalogue it explains reasons why you should use the Cabinet Incubators and Brooders.

Cabinet Incubators and Brooders are the foundation of real success in the hatching and raising of poultry.

BRETT BROS., DUGALD, MAN.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP, Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young stock for sale; turkey eggs and birds in season. M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.







Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

### Cooling Milk.

Even scientific men change their minds. We used to be told that as soon as milk was drawn from the cows it should be immediately cooled by setting the cans in cold water and then stirring the milk or, better still, pouring it with a dipper or emptying it from one can into another. It is still very essential to cool milk as quickly as possible after it is drawn, but those who have been studying the question are changing their minds concerning the best way to accomplish this cooling. It is found that milk cooled by pouring or stirring in the open air contains more bacteria after a given time than milk that is cooled by not being exposed to the air. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa have been conducting rather thorough investigations

along these lines and the conclusions of those having the work in charge are that milk may be kept in the best condition on the farm by simply placing in clean cans, covering up with the lid and setting in a tank of cold water. It doesn't need any stirring nor any pouring.

This, after all, seems reasonable. We know that there are all kinds of impurities in the shape of bacteria floating about in the air. Even milk that is set out in crocks, without stirring, in the open air will soon sour. But when the milk is dipped or poured every opportunity is offered for exposing it to the bacteria in the air and no other farm product is so susceptible to bacterial action. By its consistency and the sugar which it contains it becomes an excellent medium for the growth of bacteria. This dipping, then, affords every opportunity for the milk to become infected and this hastens souring.

Then, too, there is a common belief that the animal heat should be allowed to escape from milk before it is covered up. What is this "animal heat" that it should be so much feared? If the animal is healthy and if fed proper food and the milk put in a clean receptacle this "animal heat" will not hurt anything. Cover the pan as quickly as possible, place in a tank or trough of cold water, and better if a little ice be added. Never mind the



Mr. Sharman's Record Breaker, Rosalind. (See article accompanying).

## Are They Afraid?

Twice this year we have publicly and widely made the following fair offer to manufacturers of common cream separators. We again repeat it.

If any maker of common cream separators will print the names and addresses of all persons who—for any reason whatever—exchanged Tubulars for his machine during 1909, we guarantee to print a list AT LEAST TEN TIMES AS LONG of those who discarded his class of machines for Tubulars during 1909.

No manufacturer has accepted this offer. Are they afraid? Is not their silence the best proof that Sharples Tubular Cream Separator sales exceed most, if not all, others combined—that Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells? Could you ask any better reason for choosing the simple, sanitary, easy to clean Sharples Dairy Tubular—The World's Best?

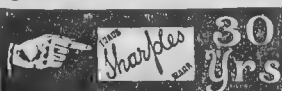
America's oldest separator concern. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.



To oil the Dairy Tubular, pour a spoonful of oil into the gear case once or twice a week. Self oiling. No oil cups, tubes or holes.

Write for New Catalog No.

146



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

animal heat but see that the milk is promptly cooled. Milk sours in the same way that jars of fruit spoil when the lid is not sealed tightly enough to keep out the air. It is the bacteria of the air that does the work.

### A Red Deer Jersey Beats Canadian Record.

The Canadian Jersey and Ayrshire record of production has been beaten by an Alberta cow. On Feb. 24, Rosalind, belonging to the Old Basing herd, owned by C. A. Julian Sharman, of Red River, Alberta, completed a twelve months' test with remarkable results. The test was conducted under the supervision of C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta; H. A. Craig, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes; and H. S. Pearson, Ass't Dairy Commissioner. Her records have been made public under the sworn statements of these gentlemen and also the owner and herdsman, Mr. J. S. Jones, who has entire charge of the cow. Rosalind's registered number is 193,202 and she was bred and raised in Alberta by her present owner. During this twelve months' test she has made the following records:

1. She has given more butter and milk in twelve months than any other Jersey or Guernsey in the Dominion of Canada, but has been beaten for butter by four Holsteins in the province of Ontario, although each of these was a more mature cow than Rosalind.

2. She has given more butter in twelve months than any Ayrshire



that the "MAGNET" continues to take all the butter fat as it did at first, if you have a cheap machine you will find it is wasting your money every day because it has lost its grip and does not skim as it did at first. Buy a "MAGNET" and stop that waste.

**THE PETRIE MFG. CO. LTD.,**

WINNIPEG

MAN.

Calgary, Alta. Regina, Sask. Hamilton, Ont.

Vancouver, B.C. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B.

### STEADY AS A ROCK

"THE MAGNET" CREAM SEPARATOR OF TO-DAY AND THE FUTURE

Because it has square gear construction, made twice as strong as is required to do the work and that is the only way to make durable a fast running machine like a cream separator.

Because it has a special skimmer in one piece, easily cleaned, which takes out all the butter fat besides separates all the impurities from the milk and cream. Because its large steel bowl is supported at both ends (MAGNET patent), which keeps it in balance. Because its brake (MAGNET patent), circles the bowl, stops in eight seconds and prevents wear on machine after separation is finished. Because its frame is strong and rigid and so firmly put together that it will skim perfectly on the rough ground or any floor. Because all parts are covered no danger of accident in operating. Because all parts in the machine are designed mechanically correct, and built of the best material by workmen who are specially trained to turn out perfect work. Because it is the only Cream Separator that will continue to take out all the butter fat, no matter how long it is run—be it one or fifty years.

The proof is in your own hands, try your machine by getting your milk in your dairy and you will find out

that the "MAGNET" continues to take all the butter fat as it did at first, if you have a cheap machine you will find it is wasting your money every day because it has lost its grip and does not skim as it did at first. Buy a "MAGNET" and stop that waste.

## Carson Pays Top Notch Price For Cream

Cans supplied free. Express charges paid. Express orders sent on 15th and last day of each month for all cream shipped to us, and we deduct no charges whatever. Scores of letters have reached us (although we have only been a year in business) testifying to the satisfaction our customers have experienced.

Give us ONE TRIAL, and if the result is gratifying to you we guarantee uniform satisfaction in all our business relationships. Write for prices of butter fat, etc.

**The Carson Hygienic Dairy Co., Ltd.**

Winnipeg

Manitoba

## You can Know how a Wire Fence Will Wear Before You Buy It

There is no reason why you should take anybody's "say-so" about a wire fence.

You can test it before you buy it.

We have a simple formula for testing wire which we will be glad to send you along with samples of our fence wire. You can compare it with any fence that is made.

Our Peerless Fence made from all No. 9 English wire, is equal to all emergencies. It has more than double the strength required. On account of the superior galvanizing on this wire, it should last more than twice as long as ordinary galvanized wire. It stands the salt, foggy climate of England for many years where ordinary galvanized wire rusts in as many months.

The Peerless Lock at each intersection of the crossbars is the most perfect device for the purpose yet produced.

This can't-slip lock grips the two wires firmly, yet permits the fence to adjust itself to any surface.

The Peerless Fence never sags, nor is it affected by changes of temperature. Its spring coil formation allows for all contraction and expansion, the wires always remaining perfectly taut.

Don't buy a fence till you know it will last and give satisfaction.

Write to-day for our formula and test samples of all makes of fence. Compare them with Peerless—we're not afraid.

**THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.**  
Makers of Farm, Lawn and Poultry Fences and Gates.  
Dept. L.  
Hamilton, Ont.  
Winnipeg, Man.

**Peerless** The Fence that saves expense



of any age in the Dominion of Canada.  
3. To be eligible to record in Class A. of the American Jersey Cattle Club, 80 per cent. of the perfect score is required. As determined by the scale of points Rosalind has scored 85½ per cent.

4. Class A. of the A.J.C.C. also requires that a calf be dropped within 125 days after completion of test. Rosalind is due to calve in 82 days from completion of test.

5. The A.J.C.C. fat requirement in twelve months is 400 lbs. Rosalind gave 537½ lbs.

6. The A.J.C.C. butter requirement is 500 lbs. Rosalind has given 671.84 lbs.

7. The A.J.C.C. milk requirement for twelve months is 10,000 lbs.; has given 10,864¾ lbs.

8. A.J.C.C. requirement for 90 consecutive days is 180 lbs. of butter; has given 246½ lbs.

9. A.J.C.C. 7 day butter fat requirement is 12 lbs.; has given 15.40 lbs., equivalent to 19.25 lbs. butter of 80 per cent. fat. Rosalind was producing 2¾ lbs. of butter per day four months less four days after freshening.

10. The Canadian Record of Merit requirement for twelve months' milk production is 8,500 lbs.; she has given 10,864¾ lbs.

11. The C.R.M. requirement for twelve months' butter fat production is 337 lbs.; she has given 537.47 lbs.

In writing us concerning this test, Mr. Sharman says further: "Rosalind has been shown a number of times, both in classes for Jerseys alone and as a milch cow. She has been placed, in practically every case, at the bottom of the line, proving, at any rate to me, that if you want production, study the cow's record, and that the show ring record probably only means a small sum of money, a little piece of cardboard and perhaps an empty mug.

"The following gives the record of Rosalind by periods, and the dates in each month are those on which the official testing was done to ascertain the percentage of fat, the milk yield of the month or period being multiplied by the ascertained percentage of fat for the lbs. of butter fat and the cow being milked dry under official supervision the night before each test starts.

| Milking Period.                 | Milk lbs. | Fat per cent. | Lbs. Fat |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| 1st Period March 27 and 28..... | 1306.75   | 3.51          | 45.8669  |
| 2nd " April 27 and 28.....      | 1212.25   | 3.75          | 45.4593  |
| 3rd " May 27 and 28.....        | 1106.00   | 4.22          | 46.6732  |
| 4th " June 30, July 1.....      | 1327.75   | 5.53          | 73.4245  |
| 5th " Aug. 3 and 4.....         | 1210.25   | 5.01          | 60.6335  |
| 6th " Sept. 4 and 5.....        | 1057.25   | 5.5           | 58.1487  |
| 7th " Oct. 9 and 10.....        | 870.      | 5.35          | 46.5450  |
| 8th " Nov. 3 and 4.....         | 577.      | 5.892         | 33.9968  |
| 9th " Dec. 4 and 5.....         | 637.      | 6.115         | 38.9525  |
| 10th " Dec. 28 and 29.....      | 494.      | 5.765         | 28.4791  |
| 11th " Jan. 28 and 29.....      | 618.      | 5.325         | 32.9085  |
| 12th " Feb. 23 and 24.....      | 448.5     | 5.883         | 26.3852  |

|                              |                                          |          |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Average percentage fat 4.946 | 10864.75                                 | 537.4732 |
| " lbs. milk per day 29.76    | Total lbs. 85 per cent. butter 632.32    |          |
| " lbs. fat per day 1.47      | Total lbs. 80 per cent. butter 671.84    |          |
|                              | Average lbs. 85 p.c. butter per day 1.73 |          |
|                              | Average lbs. 80 p.c. butter per day 1.84 |          |

"Rosalind is now giving just one pound of butter per day (12½ months after freshening), is in better condition than when she started the test, has had no more care than that given to every other animal in the herd, has not been forced in the slightest, has eaten great quantities of roughage, and but little grain, as a matter of fact less grain than some other cows in the herd, and is due to calve again on May 17, 1910.

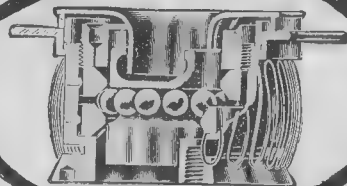
"Her butter fat is being shipped to Calgary at an average price for 12 months of 33 cents per lb., making \$177.25; her skim milk at 25 cents per 100 lbs. is worth about \$25. This makes an income from the cow of \$202.20. Her calves, I am not putting a figure on at present, but I refused last week \$150 for a 11 months' bull calf from one of her daughters.

"The Alberta Provincial Government in 1908 took a census of the creamery returns from 1307 of the best herds in the province and the average income per cow was \$24. According to that the skim milk from Rosalind was worth more alone than the butter of the average cow, so she has given more than \$177.20 above what the average of

## Not Only Easiest to Turn—But Easiest To Clean and Longest Wearing

EVERY separator in the Empire line is in a Class of its own for easy turning. For instance, the bowl of a Frictionless Empire Cream Separator "runs itself" for half an hour after you stop turning, unless you stop it with the brake. From that you can judge how easy it is to turn. It's the only one so easy to turn because it's the only one having nothing but ball bearings for the bowl spindle—ball bearing at bottom and ball bearing at top. You'll find this on no other machine. It means easy operation for a boy or girl—no wear on spindle, little oil, perfect service for years.

Cross Section View of Frictionless Empire Upper Neck Bearing



Means no friction, no wear, prevents vibration, insures perfect adjustment. Fitted with flange and cap making all bearings and lower working parts safe from water, milk and dust. No troublesome, messy oil cup on an Empire. Just a few drops directly in the bearings.

### The Empire Line of Cream Separators of Different Styles



Frictionless Empire

gives the dairyman his choice of the two standard methods of separation and his choice of any size in either style. Before you buy any separator see the Empires—all backed by a guarantee as good as a Government Bond.

Avoid the separator that will mean hard work twice a day—above all, avoid the machine that is almost impossible to clean. Empires are the sanitary separators; kept perfectly sweet and clean without effort, because bowl parts are few, simple and smooth.

Look out for bowl parts with cracks, corners, slots and crevices, in which bits of milk or cream will stick, regardless of washing. First grade cream and highest price depend on cleanliness. Choose an Empire and be sure of top prices, also a big saving of work and time twice a day, every day, for years to come.

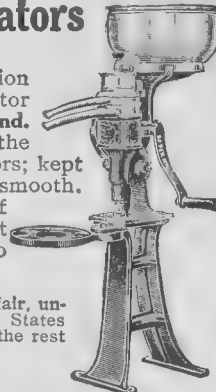
#### Dairymen's Guide To Dollars Free

facts because we have no one hobby to push. Tells the truth about different styles and leaves the rest to your judgment and choice. Don't miss this book. Address

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.

Factory, Bloomfield, N. J.

Department B1, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



Empire Disc

1,307 brought in per head in 1908, not counting the value of her calf.

"I am often asked, does it pay to keep Jerseys? It looks like it to me. They can with advantage come in first at about 2 years and I have a cow 13 years past that has just dropped a fine heifer calf. I have never lost a cow, heifer or bull (except four head by blackleg) in the five years that I have kept Jerseys. I have never even had a veterinary surgeon to see one, so it looks as if they were not a delicate animal. My herd last year averaged 327 lbs. of butter per head, counting in heifers and old cows. The average of the 1307 provincial herds in 1908 was 120 lbs.

## Raw Hide Halters

THE Halter made by us is tanned waterproof Raw Hide and made from the finest Canadian moose and steer hides. These Halters are guaranteed all hand laced by expert workmen and only the very strongest laces cut from horse hide flanks and calf skin are used for lacing.

Each Halter sold by us is guaranteed and we will replace any returned to our factory broken, without cost.

When buying from the dealer see that the halters bear our tags as we are not responsible for any other make of "Raw Hide Halters."

Numerous ranchers, horse dealers and others, including the following names, say that our halter is the best and strongest on the market and is specially adapted for use in Western Canada:

Knight Sugar Co., Raymond, Alta.; J. Mitchell, Esq., Medicine Hat, Alta.; J. Yuil, Esq. (Manager of Sir William Van Horne's Stock Farm); D. Hamilton, Basswood, Man.; G. M. Annable, Moose Jaw, Sask.; J. Lawther, Esq., Russell, Man.; P. Burns & Co., Calgary, Alta.; others too numerous to mention.

Bankers: Canadian Bank of Commerce

### Mullins Tanning Company

382 Nairn Ave.

Winnipeg

## The Empire Market C. L. CHARREST

PROPRIETOR

296 Main Street, Winnipeg

Deals direct with producers and saves them Commission on Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Ask for Quotations on Dressed Pork, Veal and Spring Lamb

# We Want Your Cream

MR. FARMER, we want your cream shipped by express to us, and are prepared to pay cash for it—so soon as tested—at highest prices. Is this offer not better than making your own butter and trading it at the store? Don't delay writing us for particulars. It will pay you

## Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

Authorized Capital, \$250,000

BRANDON



end of her teats, try an Ayrshire; if you want something to remind you of "spotted Dick" pudding try a Holstein; but if you want an animal, a picture to look at, gentle to handle, and that can produce the goods, don't forget to investigate the merits of the Jersey. She asks for investigation and will stand it."

### Inspiration for Dairymen from Iowa.

We have received from a correspondent in Iowa an account of the work of the "Iowa Dairy Special Train," which has just been running through that state. We cannot publish the account in full, but it contains so much calculated to inspire that we feel that we must give our readers at least parts of the story. The writer says:—

On Thursday evening, March 10th, there arrived at Burlington, Iowa, the most talked of special train ever run over Iowa railroads or railroads in any part of the United States. A 2,000 mile trip over the Burlington lines in southern Iowa has been completed by the "Special Dairy Train," run under the auspices of the Iowa State Dairy Association. There have been corn trains and oat trains and dairy trains before,

these same cows, little as they are adapted to milk production, might even become quite profitable if given a chance.

That 20,000 people—the number that were reached by the special corn train—should listen to the gospel of profitable dairying as preached from this dairy train, would possibly be as much as could reasonably be expected. If 25,000 people should visit the train and hear the speakers, that would be success in a gratifying degree; but to have talked to 50,000 people in 105 towns in southern Iowa and poured into their eager ears and shown to their inquiring minds and searching eyes the real truths concerning and the unlimited possibilities of profitable dairying has astonished the world and broken all records of special educational trains of this character and satisfied the Iowa State Dairy Association that its campaign is already a success.

At no stop has there been less than 100 farmers and the attendance has run as high as 1,200. At first the lectures were delivered in the two lecture coaches, but before the journey was three days old the news of the success of the dairy train had spread ahead. The crowds had increased beyond the accommodation of the coaches, and surely the Lord was with the effort, for summer days were showered upon them and



Wait until the grass grows before turning out the dairy herd to pick up its living.

but never in the history of special trains has there been anything to equal the trip of the dairy special which has just been completed.

Iowa is a great state. She has 550 creameries, 1,500,000 dairy cows, 110,000 creamery patrons and ships away 110,000,000 pounds of butter every year. But those creameries could turn out twice as much butter if they had the cream. Those patrons could furnish twice as much cream if they had better cows; and cows might do twice as well as they are doing if they had the right kind of feed and care.

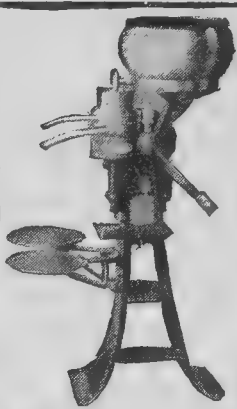
These are things that the Iowa State Dairy Association believes are greatly hindering dairying, and this organization is bending every effort in correcting the troubles. A campaign to create interest in and to improve dairy cattle and dairy methods is under way.

The keynote of the argument on this special train has been, not necessarily more cows, but better cows, healthier cows and better feed and care.

While it is true that there are a million and a half cows in Iowa, it is also true that at least a third of them are not producing enough butter-fat to pay for the feed they eat. And while it is true that if the cows the farmers of Iowa are milking now were of the dairy type they would pay their owners much more profit, it is likewise true that

speaking for the remainder of the trip was done from the car doors to very large crowds in regulation Fourth of July style.

So great was the interest in this work and so important was it considered that in every town the business houses were closed, the schools dismissed and the country people for miles around joined with the town folks in absorbing the real truths with reference to successful dairying, as told by the enthusiastic and practical experts upon the train. In many towns the train was met by brass bands, the blowing of whistles and the cheering of the people. As the "Dairy Special" pulled out of each town, there were many questions still unanswered because of the lack of time and enthusiastic requests for one, two or three day dairy meetings later on. In the evening the stereopticon was used to throw upon the screen photographic views of the good and bad in dairy cattle, dairy barns and dairy utensils and to emphatically impress the difference between them. During almost the entire trip, the country roads were nearly impassable, but at every stop among the crowd were to be found at least a score of farmers who had driven, come on horseback or had walked ten or fifteen miles, through a foot of sticky mud to see the train and to hear the expert speakers.



## Things Worth Knowing

Anyone considering the purchase of a "mail order" separator, may with advantage consider the following facts before sending cash with order.

- (1) The "mail order" house does not sell separators cheap, but it does sell "cheap" separators.
- (2) It does not manufacture separators but buys "job lots" here and there, having in mind only the greatest margin of profit to be obtained upon money invested.
- (3) It does not employ separator experts nor repair machines, and even the name of the manufacturer is unknown to the user.
- (4) The small manufacturer from whom the "job lot" is purchased this year, may make another kind of separator next year, or, quite as likely, may have discontinued entirely the manufacture of separators and their repair parts.
- (5) No separator manufacturer who makes a sufficiently good machine to enable him to find a market for it through the dairy public at the price of the standard article, will sell his output or any part of it to a "mail order" house.
- (6) The man who feels he cannot afford to purchase a New Improved De Laval separator can secure from the Company a re-built De Laval infinitely superior to the best mail order machine and at a lower price, capacity and efficiency considered, than is asked for the latter.

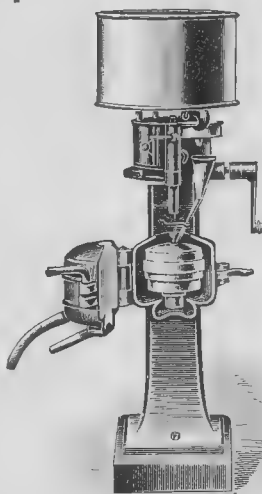
Write for Catalog.

**The De Laval Separator Co.**

Montreal

WINNIPEG

Vancouver



## .. Perfect ..

is the only word that can describe the

### "MELOTTE" CREAM SEPARATOR

It is the simplest and most easily operated Separator on the market. The bowl is suspended by a steel spindle, and with this ONE support there is only ONE point of friction and it cannot get out of balance.

Send for Catalog A (FREE) to the

**Melotte Cream Separator Co.**

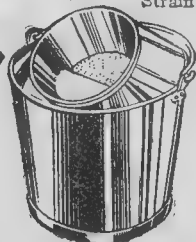
WINNIPEG ————— CALGARY

## MAKE DAIRYING PAY BETTER

Strain your milk as it leaves the cow, not afterwards, and see that you strain milk only, not milk, dirt and bacteria. You can make pure milk an absolute certainty by using the

### STERILAC SANITARY PAIL

Note its clever construction. The funnel is detachable. As the milk falls on the slant towards the milk, it passes direct to the strainer into the pail. All dirt falling into the opening is caught on a deep metal shelf inside the funnel—not on the strainer—thus milk and dirt never come in contact. You can use ordinary cheese-cloth for straining. Capacity 14 quarts, no joints on the inside; it is easily cleaned. Price, \$2.50. Used by all up-to-date

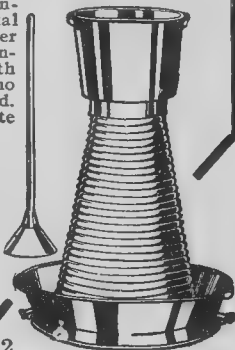


farmers and dairymen.

### PURITY MILK COOLER-AERATOR

Cools milk rapidly, within 2 degrees of running ice water, well or spring water, whichever you use. Rapid cooling and thorough aeration ensures milk keeping sweet for 48 hours and destroys odors. The milk flows through the perforated pail on top on to the corrugated body which ensures the milk running down slowly so that it is perfectly cool when it reaches the retainer pan. There are outlets at each side of this pan. This cooler is well made, has soldered seams, is easy to clean and simple to operate. Will last for years. Price, \$6.50. Guaranteed as represented. Write for large catalogue of dairy supplies, FREE.

W.A. DRUMMOND & Co., 181 King St. E., Toronto





Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

### Have a Pig Pasture.

The cheapest gains on growing pigs can never be made by a grain ration only. The pig is naturally a forager, and by all means the most economical way to make summer gains is to have a pig pasture and allow the animals to gather a goodly portion of their own living.

For a permanent pasture, if it can be had to succeed, one of the best things would no doubt be alfalfa. Any of the clovers, also, would do very well. The high percentage of nitrogenous content in all of these especially adapts them to flesh formation. Of the grasses, brome is the best for pigs, as it remains green and tasty during a longer period of the season than any of the other grasses.

But, after all, probably the best results can be had by sowing an annual crop. For early spring grazing nothing can beat fall sown rye. A little later, wheat or oats—or possibly wheat and oats mixed—will produce splendid feeding, and it will take only a small patch to keep a large herd of pigs. Then, for the latter part of the season, peas and rape are excellent. Rape will grow more feed on an acre than peas, but peas do very well in this country, and the pigs will grow faster on a pea patch than on a rape patch unless a fair amount of grain is fed with the rape. We strongly advise farmers to try a patch of peas, turning the pigs in to harvest them in the fall. The returns, we are sure, will be most satisfactory. And the land will be in excellent shape for a good crop next year. But the pea crop to be so used should be sown on a clean piece of land. Otherwise, the weeds will have a good chance to multiply. Wild oats would delight in such a chance, and so would thistles and almost all the other weeds.

The pig pasture is very much better if it provides a run to a slough or stream, but so long as there is a good troughful of water in the lot all the time this will not be so important. There should also be shade, but it is an easy matter to erect a temporary shelter or two by putting up a few boards in such a way that they will both furnish shade and keep off the rain.

The problem of fencing may make it compulsory to confine pigs to the same lot year after year. Otherwise, it were better to move them about putting them on to new ground each season.

Of course, while green feed helps to make cheap gains, it should not be depended upon entirely. The best results are attained when green feed and a small amount of grain are given in combination. It is much better still if a small quantity of skim milk is added to the feed.

### Canada Takes 85 per cent of Scotland's Spare Clydes.

Canada purchased a trifle more than 85 per cent of all the Clydesdales that were exported from Scotland during 1909. The total exportations of that country numbered 1349, and these were distributed as follows:—France, 1; Sweden, 1; South Africa, 7; New Zealand, 7; Russia, 8; Germany, 27; South America, 31; United States, 118; Canada, 1149. The next best record for exports of Clydes from Scotland was in 1906, when the total was 1317. On account of the great amount of labor entailed in checking pedigrees and making out Canadian certificates in dupli-

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**H. H. SIMPSON**, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

**JOS. CASWELL**, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

**HEREFORDS**—Pioneer Prize Herd of the West. Good for both milk and beef. **SHELTAND PONIES**, pony v. hicles, harness, saddles, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**F. MURDOCK**, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

**COLIN D. REX**, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

**CLYDESDALES**, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

**W. HARDY**, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

**W. H. ENGLISH**, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

**D. SMITH**, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

**BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM**, pure bred Berkshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

**H. F. CALDWELL**, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

**D. ALLISON**, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

**JOS. COCKRIELL**, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

**R. C. HENDERS**, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

**OSWALD PALMER**, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

**M. C. WIGHTMAN**, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

**U. A. WALKER & SONS**, Carnegie, Man. Breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

**HOLSTEINS**—Choice Bull Calves for sale. J. J. Lannahill, Whites, Que.

**J. MORISON BRUCE**, Tighnduin Stock Farm, La bunn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

**JAMES D. BROOKS**, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

**GEO. GORDON**, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

**T. D. TAYLOR**, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**GUS. WIGHT**, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

**JOHN SCHARFF**, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

**PEKISKO HEREFORDS**, at the ranch of S.M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

**DAMSON BROS.**, Gladstone, Man. breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

**JOHN MATTHEWSON**, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

**BROWNE BROS.**, Ellishoro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

**W. L. McMAIR**, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man. Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale.

**E. McIVOR**, Routledge, Manitoba. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**JOHN HAW**, Victoria Farm, Virden, Manitoba, Breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Berkshire Swine.

**RICHARD LEA**, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**FRANK MILBURN**, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

**E. DOBBYN**, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford cattle.

**J. M. DOUGLAS & SON**, Tantallon, Sask. Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

**R. G. SKELTON**, Elva, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

**T. E. WALLACE**, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**J. A. KILLOUGH**, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshires, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

**THOS. SANDERSON**, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man. Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

**WALTER JAMES & SONS**, Rosser, Man. Shorthorn bulls all sold excepting some good calves. One Yorkshire boar fit for service \$18.00. Three Yorkshire sows \$20.00 each.

**WM. GRAYSTON**, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

**JOHN STRACHAN**, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE** at Bellview Farm J. S. McKelvie, Prop., Brandon, Man. Bulls for sale.

**JOHN TRAQUAIR**, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

**A. FRASER**, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

**JAMES DUTHIE**, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**A. D. McDONALD**, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns, Berkshires, Yorkshires Young hogs for sale.

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**JERSEY CATTLE**, Berkshire Swine, Bees. Write your wants. W. H. Brayshaw, Linden Wood Farm, Kellogg, Man.

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**W. J. TREGILLUS**, Calgary, Alta. Breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

**ALEX. D. GAMLEY**, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

**K. M. WEBSTER**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

**GEO. RICHARDSON**, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

**D. McFARLANE**, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

**G. W. ORSER**, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

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**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

**H. KEYS**, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

**ALEX. WOOD**, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

**W. H. PHILLIPS**, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

**A. & D. STEWART**, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**J. J. SPROULE**, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

**C. G. BULSTRODE**, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

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**TAMWORTH HOGS AND SHORTHORN CATTLE** at Neepawa Stock Farm, A. W. Caswell, Prop., Neepawa, Man. Seven bulls, several heifers, young boars and sows for sale. Farm adjoining the town of Neepawa. Phone No. 95. Can ship via C.N.R. or C.P.R.

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"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, champion at four state fairs last year. Stock of all ages for sale.

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Young Stock of both Sexes always For Sale.

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Do it before putting them at the heavy spring work. Take off the thick winter coat that holds the sweat and dirt. You would not care to stand at night with a wet suit. Neither do your horses. Clip them, and if required, blanket them when standing.

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**Wingate Chemical Company, Ltd.,**  
822 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.



Farm Buildings of S. G. Sims, Argyle, Man.

cate, the fee for an export certificate has been raised from 2s 6d to 5s each animal. This increase took effect 1st January, 1910.

### Steer Feeding at Stonewall.

Some particulars have just come to us regarding the steer feeding operations of Mr. S. G. Sims, of Argyle, near Stonewall, Man. Mr. Sims has a good farm and a splendid barn with stables below. We present a photo of part of his buildings, but as we get only an end view of the barn, our readers may scarcely appreciate the size of the building.

But as to the steers. During the past winter Mr. Sims fed twenty steers, tied in his stables, and we give below the figures just as he gave them to us. These steers were put in to feed on Nov. 12. They cost an average of \$34 tied in the stalls. About half a dozen of them were rising three and the remainder rising four years.

They were fed in stalls, tied, and were let out to water and to rub themselves once a day. For roughage they received oat straw, hay and green cut oats. During 14 days their only roughage was oat straw. During the rest of the time they got hay or oat sheaves once a day and later twice a day. During the whole period they had all the oat straw they would eat or need for bedding.

For grain feed they were given oats and barley chopped, also some bran. At first the grain was one third barley and two-thirds oats; later it was about half and half. Reckoned at 40 cents a bushel on the farm, the grain cost \$139. The bran cost \$17. Salt and sulphur costing \$3 were also given. The latter was sprinkled on the feed and given

as a conditioner. Mr. Sims believes this to be very beneficial.

The steers were sold back to the same dealer they were bought from for delivery on Feb. 1st and brought \$61 per head. When the buyer weighed them off cars in Winnipeg they approximated 1200 lbs each.

As to labor, one man looked after the bunch and about twenty other cattle and some horses. Mr. Sims reckons that the manure is worth the cost of labor.

Putting the whole matter together we have the following:

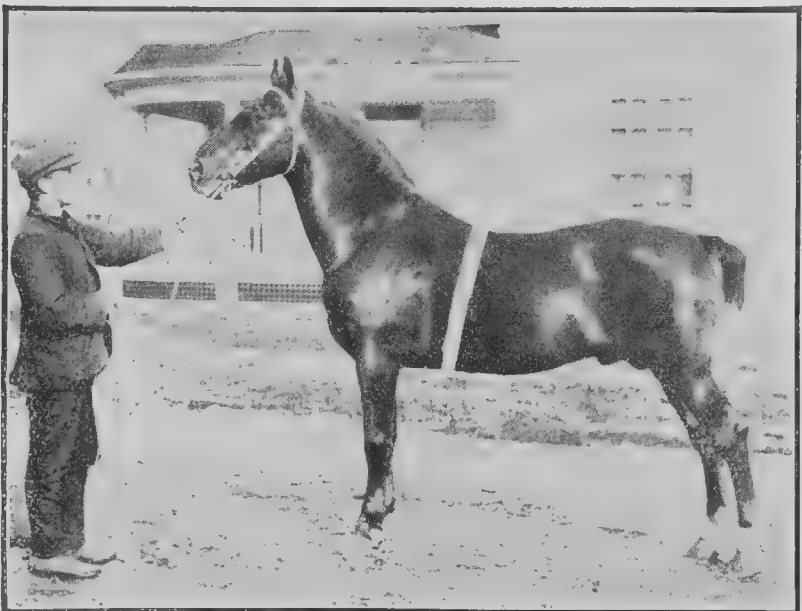
|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Nov. 12—20 steers at \$34 .....     | \$680  |
| Oats and barley fed .....           | 139    |
| Bran .....                          | 17     |
| Salt and sulphur .....              | 3      |
| Total—                              | 839    |
| Feb. 1—Sold 20 steers at \$61... .. | \$1220 |
|                                     | 839    |
| Profit.....                         | 381    |

Against the profit, of course must be reckoned the cost of hay and other fodder, no account of which is taken in the above. There is also usage of stabling, etc.

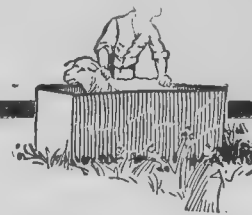
We may add that the year previous Mr. Sims fed a bunch of smaller cattle. They were put in on Jan. 2nd and fed till April 13th. These cattle, tied in the stable, cost \$21 per head and sold for \$43.50. No account was kept of the feed consumed.

Figures like the above are always interesting as showing the actual facts in regard to some particular line of work.

A clump of willows planted in a low corner of the pig pasture will be much appreciated by the pork-makers during the warm summer days.



Norbury Chieftain, winner of first prize for Best Mannered Hackney or Standard-bred, Manitoba Winter Fair. Owned by F. J. Hassard, Deloraine, Man.



## Kill the Ticks

Ticks are not only distressing to the animal but injure the fleece, and can be speedily destroyed with one part of

## Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

to 80 parts of water. This preparation not only kills the ticks, but destroys the poisonous germs of disease. Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is also excellent for disinfecting barns, cow stables, hog pens, chicken yards, sinks, drains, cellars, cess-pools, etc.

It also kills lice, mites, sheep ticks, fleas and all parasitic skin diseases, such as sheep scab, mange, eczema, etc.

One part of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to 70 parts of water meets the United States Government requirements for official dipping.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Write for circular.

**DR. HESS & CLARK**  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

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CURED IN 24 HOURS BY

### Douglas' Egyptian, Limited

Here is the opinion of Mr. Robert Harkness, a leading resident of Tamworth, Ont.

"Having had wonderful success with Douglas' Egyptian Liniment on my stock, I feel it my duty to write you.

Our cattle were troubled with caked udders, so bad in fact that we thought they would lose the use of them. We applied the Liniment but twice, and in twenty-four hours we could milk without any trouble.

"When anything goes wrong in our home or stables, this excellent Liniment is always called for, and never fails to give instant relief.

"I hope this letter will catch the eye of those whose cattle are suffering from caked udders."

Besides quickly curing this trouble, Douglas' Egyptian Liniment has proved its worth in both human and animal disorders, such as rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, sprains, burns and inflammations. It has healed, without blood poisoning or other complication, serious wounds, sores and bruises.

25c. at all druggists'. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Napanee, Ont.

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12 bulls from 12 months to 3 years, all sired by imported Scotch bulls. Several out of imported dams.

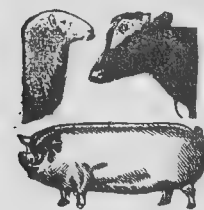
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"Sarcastic Lad" Champion Bull—Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina Fairs—4 yrs. old. Price \$100.

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Choice Shropshires, either sex, sired by "Kelso's Rose," Champion ram two years in succession at Winnipeg, Brandon and Killarney. Also a few sired by an imported Butlar ram. Type and individual merit our aim. If you want the best home bred rams or ewes, write us.

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Imported and Homebred Percherons  
Choice Young Stallions and Mares for Sale.

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Glass Valve

**Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers**

with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.

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Double-acting, Lift, Tank and Spray

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Representatives for Western Canada.

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Solicitors for Nor'-West Farmer.

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WE WILL MAIL YOU A  
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RZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2  
BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST  
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**Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.**  
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!  
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## Horse Breeding Active Everywhere.

The big demand for horses is not at all confined to Western Canada. It is the same all over America. One of our Nebraska exchanges says:—Evidence of the appreciative feeling that the big horse has created in the breast of the farmer may be measured by the interest now manifest on the farm in the purchase of pure-bred draft mares for breeding purposes. Never in the history of American horse raising has there been so much attention paid by the farmer in securing good, pure-bred draft mare stock. The stallion trade for breeding up a more desirable type of big, grade horses is quite active and there seems to be no limit in district or section of country in their demand.

### Enquiry Into Sheep Industry in Saskatchewan.

Summary of an Investigation Conducted by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Presented by A. F. Mantle at Regina Spring Show.

During the fall and early winter an enquiry was conducted into the present status and future prospects of the sheep raising industry. A schedule of question was sent to several hundreds of sheep raisers, both farmers and ranchers, throughout the province. A gratifying number responded and many went to some trouble in expressing their opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages connected with sheep raising in Saskatchewan.

Letters of enquiry were also sent to a number of the leading packing house operators, wool dealers, and smooth wire fence companies, asking them a number of questions as to those aspects of the sheep industry with which they were concerned. Here again a gratifying response was met with and there was evident upon the part of these companies a desire to co-operate in any movement looking to the fostering and building up of this neglected industry.

An analysis of the replies received from sheep raisers indicates that the industry of sheep raising is in a transition stage in Saskatchewan at the present time. The large flock of the exclusive rancher of sheep is being replaced by the more numerous and smaller flocks of the grain growing farmers who keep sheep merely as a side line.

Without exception, those ranchers who replied to the circular of enquiry, considered the industry, as viewed from their standpoint, to be on the decline. Some accepted the inevitable and were either disposing of their flocks or were bringing their methods into harmony with the changed conditions of their districts: others desired that old conditions might be restored and the ranching industry perpetuated—not recognizing that the homesteader and farmer has come to stay and would vastly increase the production of wealth per acre in their locality. Said one Maple Creek rancher: "My opinion of the sheep industry is that it will soon be a thing of the past on account of the ranch being taken up by farmers." In addition to this cause, the difficulty of controlling watering places and preserving them from entry, the scarcity of winter pasturing grounds near home, the competition for range rights and privileges of horse and cattle ranchers, and the increased cost of holding large range areas due to the Supplementary Revenue Tax, were given as reasons for the decadence of the ranching industry.

In view of these adverse and unalterable conditions it would appear to be inadvisable to attempt to stimulate the industry of sheep-ranching. The hope of the province from the standpoint of sheep production lies: (a) in assisting those farmers who at present are sheep owners by placing before them information as to how they may improve their flocks, how to handle them to the best advantage, and how to secure the best returns when marketing; (b) in so set-

ting forth the advantages and profits accruing to sheep production that more farmers may be induced to make the experiment.

To these ends it would be advisable that the Department issue a bulletin dealing with this phase of farming in Saskatchewan and place it in the hands, not only of every owner of sheep at the present time in the province, but also of every farmer who is open to argument upon the subject.

A large amount of interesting and valuable data was compiled from the returns sent in, and it is gratifying to report that the pessimistic note either as to the present state of the sheep industry on Saskatchewan farms or as to its outlook, was seldom struck. The consensus of opinion undoubtedly was, that, despite certain drawbacks, which will be enumerated later, sheep-raising is an easy, sure, and very profitable adjunct of grain farming.

The following facts, being based upon a large number of returns, may be regarded as authoritative. Forty-eight sheep comprised the average farm flock, where more than five sheep were kept at July 1, 1909, when lambing was completed. The composition of this flock is in the following proportion: 15 aged ewes, 8 shearing ewes, 7 shearing wethers, 17 lambs, 1 stud ram. Most lambs came between April 15th and May 15th and most correspondents considered that the best time of the year for the lamb crop to come. If suitable quarters are available and a supply of succulent feed has been arranged for during the previous summer, early lambs can be made very profitable and the farmer can sell larger and superior lambs at 7 months than those of the rancher at 18 months. Several farmers advocating early lambing gave the price realized for their lambs as being figures from \$1.00 to \$2.50 above the average.

The percentage of lambs saved is 83 out of every 100: when the number of twins is taken into account a man would be justified in expecting to save and raise, on an average, one lamb for every ewe. Without doubt this number could be much increased if proper attention were always paid to the securing of a good ram, to the feeding of ewes at the time of breeding and to care of the lambs at and after birth.

The average weight of fleece was 7 1/4 lbs. and the average price obtained for the wool was 9 1/4 cents in 1909 and in 1908. Thus the average income from wool per flock of 48 sheep (excluding 17 lambs) was \$23.42 in 1909. The average price obtained for lambs was \$5.50 and for sheep \$7.25. The usual amount of stock to be marketed each year from a flock, constituted as above described, would be 4 wether lambs (the best and most advanced), 7 shearing wethers, and 5 of the 15 aged ewes. Such a selection for the market would leave ample margin for the renewing and expanding of the flock, and is a moderate estimate. At the average prices given above the 4 lambs would realize \$22.00 and the 12 shearing wethers and aged ewes \$87.00, a total of \$109.00. Add to this the value of the wool clip, \$23.42, and it will be seen that the prospective sheepman may safely count upon a cash return each year of about \$132.00 upon a flock averaging in size at July 1st each year 48 head, even after liberal provision has been made for increasing the flock, providing his methods and equipment and market are up to the average standard now obtaining throughout the province. These figures are merely offered here as a guide to the large number of farmers who are thinking of going into sheep-raising, chiefly as a means of controlling their weed problem. They are based upon averages and must not be considered as approaching the income possible if approved methods are followed.

Nearly all correspondents reported that the local butcher shop afforded a sufficient market for all they produced, though Winnipeg, Brandon, Prince Albert, and Regina occasionally were named as shipping centres. The ranchers in the south-western portion of the province, of course, find in Winnipeg their principal market for both mutton and wool. With the local markets not fully supplied and the number of

## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

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High-Class Scotch Shorthorns  
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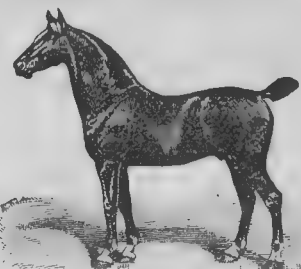
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Johnston Count, second prize 2-year old Clydesdale Stallion, at Manitoba Winter Fair. Owned by Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

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**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
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Down Sheep and Angora Goats

Also an imported Clyde Stallion Royal Asco  
with Macgregor and Prince of Wales for grand  
fire. He is for sale at a bargain or will exchange  
for work horses.

Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2.

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Portage la Prairie

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The champion Poland  
China herd of the Prairie  
Provinces, headed by  
Canadian Chief and  
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sows include Saskatchewan  
Queen, still at head  
of herd as aged sow.

Queen Ariadna, and Queen Dorothy. Eight sows  
to farrow this spring. Will book a few more orders.  
All pigs shipped from Davidson, on Regina-Prince  
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**Artificial  
MARE IMPREGNATORS**

We GUARANTEE you can get from 2 to 6 mares in  
foal from one service of stallion or jack. Increase the  
profits from your breeding stables by using these Im-  
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Popular SAFETY IMPREGNATING OUTFIT, especially  
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Write for CATALOGUE, which illustrates and de-  
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### RUGBY STOCK FARM

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Large English Berkshire Hogs.

Now Booking Orders for Pigs for  
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## LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease  
for hay and graz-  
ing purposes all reserved quarter or half section.  
For particulars apply the Land Department,  
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

tent in the older districts of the west.

One enterprising keeper of a large flock of farm sheep near Carlyle offers the following as his solution of the fencing problem. It is worthy of careful consideration. For smaller flocks less woven fences would be required. He says: "This is a bluff country on the edge of Moose Mountain and is badly infested with coyotes. I use a woven wire fence 49 inches high, 11 strands, cut into lengths of 10 rods each, and never let the sheep out of it without a herder. I have them in this portable fence without a herder but find a daily visit necessary. I have one and a half miles of the woven wire and 3 men can take down the fence and enclose a fresh 40 acre pasture in less than a day. It is not stretched tight and can be hung on any barb wire fence with an occasional 3 inch nail at the bottom to keep it close to the ground; (use 2½ or 3 inch nails not staples). When there is no fence to hang it on, a stake every 15 feet lightly driven in, will suffice. With the portable fence every patch of rough land or summer-fallow that will keep the sheep a week can be made use of. I have had my flock on a neighbor's weedy stubble before summer-fallowing for a month at no cost. We do not put the sheep in a corral at night and have only lost one lamb in four years and it was taken when the sheep were in the open and the herder was at dinner."

Enquiry of the hide and wool dealers in Winnipeg elicited the information that Eastern Canada is the ultimate destination of all the wool sheared in the west; that during the clipping season is the best time to sell the wool, as then the buyers are looking for it; and that from 12 to 12½ cents per pound at point shipment was the average price paid by them for wool during the past season. A considerable disparity will be noted between these wool prices and those given by the sheep raisers themselves. In figuring up the average proceeds obtained from a flock of sheep the lower prices—those given by the farmers—were used.

As the transition of the sheep industry from a ranching to a farming basis gradually takes place a decline both in quantity and quality of the wool crop must be looked for. At the same time wool is an important product for which there is at all times a market, and in the attempt to secure large, heavy and well fleshed carcasses, the demand for wool should not be lost sight of even though, with the disappearance of range conditions, the necessity for some long wooled strain of blood in the flock no longer exists. The Shropshire or Suffolk and Merino cross gives a sheep recommended alike by the butcher, as yielding a desirable carcass, and by the wool dealer, as supplying a desirable fleece.

Some interesting data was secured from the leading firms buying western sheep and also from those importing eastern mutton. The extent to which the West falls short of supplying even the existing demand for mutton was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 100,000 head. The former figures applied rather to the Winnipeg market and the latter to the whole country, including British Columbia. All firms agreed that there was no danger of the supply being stimulated to the point of over-production. The chief sources of outside supply named were: Ontario, Maritime Provinces, Australia and the United States. Winnipeg houses draw largely upon the three first named, and Western houses upon the two last named sources. It was pointed out that American and Australian mutton cost between 4 and 4½ cents per pound dressed, in freight charges and duty, and the Western producer has this great advantage over foreign competitors at the outset.

These firms handling both the native and imported mutton were agreed that the western product is superior in quality and flavor to that imported. The breeds recommended for mutton production were, Shropshires, Suffolks, and the cross of these with the Merinos. None of the firms consulted recommended breeding for an early lamb crop on account of the greater risks

involved. It was admitted, though, that the early fall market is a better one than can be expected later. These firms were also agreed that the feeding of a bunch of lambs through the winter with the idea of marketing them on the strong spring market would be a profitable enterprise if cheap food were available and care and judgment in feeding were exercised.

Apart altogether from the cash returns and the undoubted possibilities for profit from mutton and wool sales, there was remarkable accord between the sheep raisers who sent in returns as to the advantages of sheep keeping as an aid to agriculture and as a source of convenient, cheap and tasty meat supply for the farmer's own table. Perhaps a few extracts from the reports will cover this part of the subject better than any generalizations. They clearly reveal that, in the minds of many, the direct profits are of secondary importance to the effect of sheep keeping upon grain yields and as an aid to good farming.

A Prince Albert farmer says: "A bunch of sheep will kill more weeds on a farm than two teams of horses and every farmer should have a band of sheep for that purpose besides the profit they make."

A Broadview farmer says: "I claim that sheep are one of the best four footed animals that ever stepped on to a farm for the average man as money makers. The advantage of raising sheep over other stock is that they need no tying up or cleaning after them in winter. I feed prairie hay in winter and a little sheaf oats in spring after lambing. With proper care at lambing time the trouble with them is over as I turn them to pasture."

A Valley farmer says: "Many would keep sheep if they had their farms fenced. To get full benefit from a flock of sheep one's farm would have to be fenced so that sheep could be allowed to run on fallows and destroy weeds. They require very little attention in winter."

A Birch Hills farmer says: "Every farmer should have a small bunch of sheep. They are very easy to keep and of good value in the destruction of foul weeds. I fail to see any disadvantages."

A Prosperity farmer says: "It is an all-important matter. Sheep are harmless, perfect to handle, are managed in droves that need no tying or leading, come to call, need very little water, thrive with a cheap straw and pole shelter, require only weeds and scrub in summer and straw and screenings in winter, digest all seeds swallowed, afford palatable, nutritious meat in a handy sized carcass, convert waste into wealth, and are altogether the most profitable of stock."

A Logberg farmer says: "The time is coming when sheep will be kept on every well tilled farm. They eradicate weeds, cultivate the soil and under ordinary conditions return 100 per cent profit."

A Wynyard farmer says: "Sheep raising should be practised more as there is more money in it than anything else."

A Nesscliffe farmer says: "Advantages in keeping sheep are that wool and mutton are a good side line and sheep are weed destroyers, costing little to keep compared with profits made."

A Hobar farmer says: "Sheep husbandry will increase as the province grows older. There is profit in sheep to the extent that they keep down weeds and produce mutton and wool on feed that other stock will not eat. They also require very little care, except at lambing time."

No calf has been rightly started in life unless it has lived for the first few meals at least upon its own mother's pure milk.

Mares in foal should be given especially good care while at the spring work. Steady easy work will do no harm, but it is a mistake to push such an animal too much or to strain them in any way. Horses are too valuable these times to run any risks, but a brood mare well handled will do a lot of work without injury.



Lord Guthrie in action, sire Marcellus, dam by Baron's Pride.

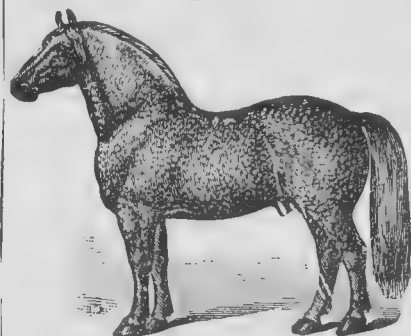
## Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Still a few top-notchers in Clydesdales to clear at attractive prices, no cull stuff. A new shipment will be in my stables early in May, mostly fillies, and any of my old or new customers wanting such, see this lot before buying elsewhere. Write for Catalogue.

**JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.**

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We are offering for sale imported and home bred Percheron Stallions and



Mares, Shires and standard breeds of the very best breeding in the country. We can show you 20 Stallions and 15 Mares as good as those of any one breeder in the United States, or Canada. We invite you to come and inspect our horses and we will prove it to you, that they have the size, action, style, bone, quality and breeding unsurpassed anywhere in the country. Our horses are raised in North Dakota and are better horses for the north west. Our coming three-year-old Stallions came out of the pasture in November. They are raised as they should be and will

prove money makers to the buyer from the start, and you need not experiment with them. Our prices are as low as the lowest considering the size and the quality that you are getting.

**E. O. & O. O. ELLISON & SONS, Lamoure, North Dakota**

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PERCHERON AND HACKNEY  
STALLIONS AND MARES

My new importation arrived on Mar. 25th, in good condition. They are the best which I have ever been able to buy. All of good colors, black and grey, with plenty of bone and lots of quality. It will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to write me or come and see my horses before buying. I can save you money, as I buy my own horses and sell them without any salesman, giving the purchaser the benefit. All my horses are sold under a breeding guarantee. My 35 years' experience in the stallion business enables me to select breeding horses, as my reputation has shown, for I have only owned two non-breeders in 35 years. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Maple View Farm is ½-mile from station.

R. P. STANLEY

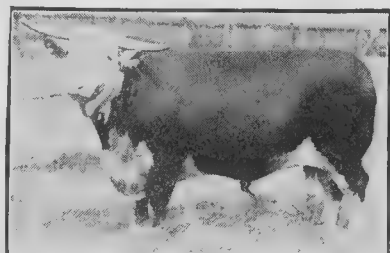
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Champions of the Show Rings of  
Western Canada

Herd is headed by "Domineer" and "Happy Christmas." Five young Bulls and some Cows and Heifers for sale that can't be beat for breeding stock. Young stuff by "Happy Christmas" and "Onward 5th."

**WM. SHIELDS, Prop.**  
Box 583, BRANDON, MAN.



HAPPY CHRISTMAS (Imp.) 5718 (21442), the unbeaten champion



## Feeding Corn Fodder from the Stook.

One of our Manitoba subscribers writes:—

"Have you had any experience in feeding corn from the stook in winter? Will you please say through the Nor'-West Farmer what is the best way to do this? Should it be run through a cutting box, or will it do to be fed in the sheaf?"

Answer by Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.—I have fed corn fodder to stock for over thirty years with very satisfactory results. If the stooks are built upright, the fodder will cure perfectly in this climate and the amount obtained from an acre under good cultivation is very large. When fed uncut, the stock will waste some of the larger stalks, the amount depending on how well the stock are fed. When run through a cutting box, the stock will eat up every particle; even the coarsest stalk is consumed.

Another advantage in cutting up the fodder is the fact that chop, turnips, mangels, bran, etc., can be much more readily mixed with the cut fodder. If farmers could only see their way to fence a field or two and sow fodder corn, their cows would be more thrifty and the yield of dairy products would greatly increase.

## Breeding Army Remounts.

Norman Jaques, the Northern Star Ranch, Ingleton, Alberta, writes:—I hope you will give me some space to answer an article, "Breeding Army Remounts," in your March 5th issue. You quote a letter from a man who "seems to be thoroughly familiar with the subject." If I may say so, he entirely misses the point.

In the first place, the Bureau, by placing Thoroughbred stallions in the country, enables the farmer to breed his mares to these stallions for \$10 per season, about a quarter or less than the price heretofore charged for Thoroughbreds. Surely nobody will deny that the Thoroughbred is the king of horses. He is absolutely essential if we are to breed good saddlers and drivers.

No one is bound to sell to the Remount Dept; if they won't pay the price they can't buy the remounts. In England well-bred horses are too valuable for hunting and other purposes for the army to buy. In this country high class—that is well-bred—horses find a ready sale at top prices in the cities for riding and driving. The smaller ones find an even better sale for polo purposes. I am not concerned with how the Bureau is going to pay its way, but I maintain that by placing sound Thoroughbred stallions with the farmers so that they can breed likely mares for the nominal fee of \$10, the Bureau is doing a great thing for Canada, and should put millions of dollars into the farmer's pockets. Of course if we are to continue to use hairy-legged brutes for riding and driving, there is nothing more to say, but it seems to me that as the country becomes richer there will be a constant demand for well-bred horses. At the present time the supply is quite unequal to the demand; in fact one seldom sees a well-bred saddle horse.

In your editorial of the same issue you state that racing has done more harm to light horses than anything else. Perhaps this is the reason that the German and other European governments are willing to pay \$100,000 for a racing stallion to breed to farmers' mares. Racing and racing alone has made the Thoroughbred the most valuable horse in the world, not only for racing purposes, but to improve all light breeds of horses; in fact he is the foundation of all light breeds. Of course there are weeds, but they are not bred to. If you were to say the show ring has done harm, you would be nearer the mark. What possible comparison is there from a practical point of view between a race for which a horse has had to stand months of hard training and a show-ring for which he has been fatted in a box and

where he is led around for a "professor" to pick out what is in his opinion the best horse? Teams are even judged without being hitched to a waggon. Who is to know that the winners could pull a duck off its nest?

I am not a betting man but I fail to see any crime in a man or woman backing their fancy. A man who is fool enough to ruin himself betting would ruin himself anyway. What about real estate? Life is a gamble, anyhow. By all means make racing clean and straight, but the devil take the "kill-joy" who wants to put a stop to racing, drinking even in moderation, dancing, smoking, etc.

Editorial Note.—We always like to see a man think and speak for himself, and if he does not agree with what he sees in this paper let him say so. But in Mr. Jaques' criticism of our editorial he makes the mistake of misquoting us. We did not say that "racing had done more harm to light horses than anything else." Mr. Jaques would probably not agree with what we did say, but it was quite different from the above. As to the provisions of Mr. Miller's bill which we were defending, there is nothing in the bill, or in our editorial either, against horse racing. Neither is the bill calculated to prevent private betting. We made this as plain as the English language could put it. Unless Mr. Jaques is in favor of the systematic operations at our races of professional book-makers (which is possibly the most potent influence imaginable in keeping our races from being "clean and straight," as Mr. Jaques wants them to be) then there is no reason why he is not in favor of the Miller bill. But whatever his position may be, we have no hesitancy as to our own.

## Set of the Horse's Hind Legs.

In buying a horse always note carefully the set of his hind legs. In a correctly constructed hind leg, viewing it from the side, a line dropped from the hinder-most point of the slope of the quarter should strike the top of the hock and continue parallel with it until the pastern joint is reached. If the conformation of the leg be such that the lower part of the leg is thrown more under the body, thus making it more subject to strain of a tendon or ligament just below the hock, it is termed "sickle-hocked," and is very likely to become "curby." If the opposite conformation be present, where the leg extends backward of a line dropped as previously described, fullness of the hock, or bog spavin, is likely to be the result. Spavins and ringbones are often found on legs of this kind because of the fact that the bones do not have the proper slope in relation to each other. Viewed from behind, the legs should be set in a straight line, and if there by any deviation from a straight line the hocks should be inclined together, but never outwards, as a wide-hocked horse is a drug on almost any good horse market. The feet should be large, round, wide at the hoof head, not too shallow, nor too high in the heels, and, above all, constructed of a good, dense horn, which indicates ability to wear well.

During the first week or ten days of a calf's life, feed the youngster three times a day on the warm, unadulterated mother's milk. By feeding three times daily there is less risk of overloading the stomach, thereby taxing the strength of the calf's digestive organs, than if the calf is fed only twice, in the morning and evening. At the expiration of ten days the mid-day meal can be dropped. Once the calf becomes accustomed to two meals per day, a small quantity of skim-milk may be added to the food, also an ounce of lime-water. Lime-water strengthens the system; also tends to neutralise acidity of the stomach, thereby to a degree preventing scours. Gradually increase the percentage of skim-milk; at the same time reduce the quantity of full milk till the calf is four weeks

## LAKEWOOD FARM

The Greatest Breeding Establishment in the World.

We have for sale at this time, a large number of very high-class heavy boned, drafty, young Percheron Stallions of good colors, that we have reserved especially for our Spring trade. Among them are sons of the World's Famous Calypso and the champion Olbert.

Anyone still in the market for a stallion should not fail to see these horses before buying, as we are offering them at prices that defy competition.

We can also spare a few pairs of high-class mares and fillies.

**H. G. McMILLAN & SONS, Props., ROCK RAPIDS, IOWA.**

BRANCH BARN:

**SIOUX CITY, IOWA. GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.**



**J. W. & F. T. PETERSON**

LITCHFIELD, MINN. (66 miles west of Minneapolis on Great Northern R'y direct Wpg. line)

IMPORTERS and BREEDERS of PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE and GERMAN COACH STALLIONS and MARES.

We have on hand this year the best lot of horses which it has ever been our privilege to offer to the public. We have already made five importations this year, and our sixth will arrive late in December. We would like to call special attention to the large number of strictly first class Percheron mares that were included in the November importation, all of them in foal to the world's F. T. PETERSON champion Carnot (6:66).

We will give \$200 for every colt from these mares during the season of 1910, provided owners will want to part with them. We make a specialty of furnishing our customers 80 per cent foal getters. Our horses are all raised or acclimated in the North, which counts for high percentage in breeding. If you want an animal to make money and be a credit to your community and yourself, call on us before you buy. We stand on our past record, and every guarantee and statement made good. You get the benefit of life long experience. If you do not know just the animal suited to your locality, we will select a money maker for you. Two season's life insurance to extent of half value, carried free. Our new picture, "MAKES IN PASTURE", will be sent free upon receipt of 10 cents to cover cost of mailing. Write for it.

## Imported Shire Stallions, Mares and Fillies FOR SALE

My second importation has arrived and are nicely over the long journey. They consist of five stallions and ten mares. Among them are individuals good enough to win in any company. They have size, weight and constitution and as they have never been pampered are as hardy as native stock. The mares are in foal to first class stallions and all will be sold at a very small advance on cost. Come and see them or write for particulars.

**JAMES M. EWENS,**

Bethany P.O., Man.

Bethany, C.N.R.

Minnedosa, C.P.R.

## SINTON'S CLYDESDALES

My last importation comprises 22 Mares and 18 Stallions (personally selected), ages 1 to 4 years, got by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Everlasting, Baron of Buchlyvie, Barons, Ruby Pride, Pride of Blacon, Clan Chattan, Labori, Baden Powell, Pickle Fashion, Scottish Fancy, Lord Lothian and other noted sires. Prices the very lowest possible. Stables in city.

**ROBT. SINTON, REGINA, SASK.**



## GLENALMOND STOCK FARM, STROME, ALTA.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

A Number of Bulls For Sale.

**C. F. LYALL, Prop.**



## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

First call for January shipment. We have in stock on our farms here Jerseys of all ages and both sexes for sale. Our public record proves the quality. Dairy production is our standard. We have a few extra choice dairy bulls on hand, fit for service and fit for show.

Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

**B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.**

## Shorthorns GREAT PRIVATE SALE

Special prices and terms for choice breeding Shorthorns to make rooms for winter. Come and see them or write for particulars.

Also prize-winning Barred P. Rocks. Eggs in season.

**R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283 Saskatoon, Sask. Phone C.N.R., C.P.R., 1283 G.T.P.**

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

old, when it should be fed solely on a skim-milk ration. As the calf's diet is undergoing change, a two or three-ounce dose of castor or raw linseed oil, given twice a week in the food, has an excellent corrective effect, and prevents costiveness, the sure sign of digestive troubles and a forerunner of scours.—H. R. Alexander.

### Illustration Flocks in Ontario.

**An Account of the Plan Followed in Ontario for Popularizing Sheep Farming. Written for the Nor'-West Farmer by John Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario.**

Our Sheepbreeders' Association, having for some past years realized the very serious mistake made by a large number of farmers in discarding sheep from their farms, determined to make an effort to correct, if possible, the error. Soliciting financial aid from our Provincial Department of Agriculture, our minister in charge, Hon. Mr. Duff, generously made a grant of \$500.00 to start with.

The scheme is to show what profit a small flock of grade ewes bred to a registered ram of one of the mutton breeds, will give when carefully kept under ordinary conditions.

Eight flocks have been established in different counties, and are at considerable distances from each other. The aim is to produce lambs for the common markets, according to location and demand. One flock near Toronto will have for its aim the production of early lambs, marketable at Easter and after, whenever ready to sell. Another flock is located in the Muskoka district, with the summer finished lamb, suitable for the tourist trade, aimed at. The other six flocks will be bred to have lambs drop in late April and early May. These lambs will be kept on till the following winter, until finished under cover to sell in March or April, when ten or eleven months old.

The ewes in all the flocks were examined by Col. McEwen, of Byron, Ont., and the writer, in order to discard any which were not a good fair average. Afterwards, one ram of each of the eight mutton breeds was selected, and ordered to be sent to the point and flock where we considered the best results would be got.

The flock owners made up to the number of ten or twelve such ewes as we approved of. They also undertook to keep an account of cost of feeding ewes and also the lambs until the latter go to market.

In return for the extra trouble, a bonus of three dollars annually per ewe put into the experiment is given, and the free use of whatsoever ram was chosen for the flock, with the further understanding that at the end of the two years, the duration of the test, the ram then in hand shall become the property of the experimenter. Totaled up, a flock of twelve ewes at \$3.00 bonus will give the owner \$36.00 each year, plus the half of twenty, (the limited cost of rams,) making \$46.00 annually, the extra remuneration got over and above the direct results from the careful management.

We, who have been appointed by our Association to oversee the work, have been instructed to visit the flocks twice a year, to see that there is reasonable care taken in housing, feeding and finishing for the market. When the lambs are ready to sell, it will be our duty to aid in getting a proper price for them.

Then, at the end of the two years, a report in full will be published, giving all details of cost and returns.

By such means we hope to show clearly that, given equal care and consideration received by other live stock, the gentle sheep will give larger profits at much less cost of feed and labor than are yielded by any of our other four-footed helpers.

Our Ontario Government is spending annually \$100,000.00 promoting the dairy industry, and yet, while we export year by year many million dollars' worth of dairy products, the lamentable fact is that dairy-

ing does not pay its way in our province; for at every dairymen's convention we never fail to hear of the average dairy cow costing more for its keep than the dollars she produces. Formerly we had the 3,000 pounds average cow, while with all the government pap given the industry, the average cow in 1909 dropped down to 2,800 pounds of milk.

At the same time, the butcher's lamb has been a steady money maker. Just as this is written, finished ten months old lambs are selling in Toronto at \$9.25 per 100 pounds live weight. At that price a finished lamb of quite ordinary weight will bring \$11.00 to \$12.00, and half of the value is clear profit.

### Saskatchewan Horse Breeders Meet.

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association was held in the City Hall at Regina, March 23rd. President Alex. Mutch in calling the meeting to order stated that he was glad to see the great interest being taken in the horse business, and he believed that there was yet room for greater activity along horse lines in the West.

P. M. Brett, Regina, moved a resolution to the effect that the Spring Show should be made a distinctly stallion show, leaving the mares entirely out. He believed it was the wrong time of the year to show mares, and that it would be quite enough to have stallions and teams. Mr. Robt. Sinton, President of the Winter Fair Board, in speaking to the resolution, stated that it was a big question, that the horse business was in the formative stages in Saskatchewan and that they should be very careful what they did in making changes. Mr. H. O. Hutchins, importer of Percherons, from Keeler, Sask., believed that it would be a big mistake to cut out the mares at the Spring Show. Mr. Upper, of North Portal, was also against leaving the mares out, while Mr. W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, believed that it would be right to exclude the mares. The motion was carried by a small vote.

Mr. P. B. Ross, of Grenfell, asked the Association to consider the matter of providing for separate classes for Shires, Belgians and Suffolks at the shows. He believed that the other breeds were being well encouraged, and that it was only fair to also give greater recognition to the above mentioned breeds.

The Secretary, F. Hedley Auld, stated that the Association had received \$100.00 from the Clydesdale Association for 1909 and that \$225.00 had been promised for 1910.

It was decided to appoint representatives from the Horse Breeders' Association to a number of the more important summer fairs.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President.—Alex. Mutch, Lumsden; Vice President.—W. H. Bryce, Arcola. Directors.—Robt. Sinton, Regina; R. H. Taber, Lumsden; J. D. Traynor, Condie. Fair Board Representatives: Regina, Dr. Graham; Saskatoon, Jos Caswell; Prince Albert, P. M. Brett, Regina; Moose Jaw, Hugh Gilmour; Maple Creek, Jno. Dixon.

### Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders Meet.

The attendance at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association in the city hall, Regina, on March 22, was very gratifying. The president, P. M. Brett, in speaking of what the Association had and could do, stated that the bull sale this year was being held entirely under the auspices of the Association. He believed that in the future dairy bulls, as well as bulls for the beef breeds, should be included in the prize list of show cattle. Later in the meeting this recommendation was adopted by motion of R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.

At the organization meeting last year a transportation committee had been appointed to take up with the railways

## Registered Percherons For Sale

Including several the Summer Fairs don, Regina and these Exhibitions prizes, nine gold silver cups. We rons to select both American cords. Young mares, sired by bosse, also choice stock. Western do well to inspect before purchasing mated and will be prices. Terms with satisfactory or come and see phone connection, from town. Visitors met at train.

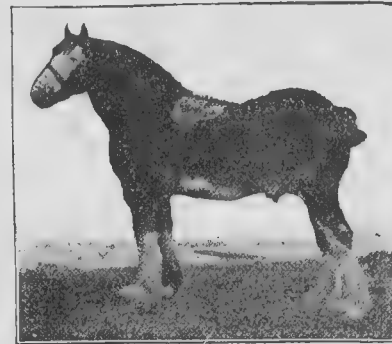


(Imp.) ROBOSSE.

prize winners at of Winnipeg, Bran-Saskatoon. At our exhibit won 74 medals and two have forty Percherons, registered in and Canadian Restallions and our imported Ro-American bred buyers would our horses as they are acclimated at reasonable given to anyone references. Write us. Long distance Farm three miles

**W. E. & R. C. UPPER,**  
NORTH PORTAL SASK.

## .. Hillcrest Stud of Clydesdales ..



Copyrighted 'BARON'S GEM'  
Grand Champion, Winnipeg, 1907

We are offering about seventy-five high class imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales. Our importation was personally selected with a special view of getting size and quality combined, the two great essentials of the typical draft horse. We have some high class premium horses and a number of very promising young stallions that have won at the Scottish Shows, and their breeding represents the most fashionable strains. Our selection of females contains some of the noted winners in Scotland and Canada. Our business is conducted personally at very close prices. All trains met daily. Long distance phone in house. Write for catalogue.

**Taber & Plummer**  
Condie, Sask.

## "Craigie Mains" CLYDESDALES



BARONS CEDRIC.

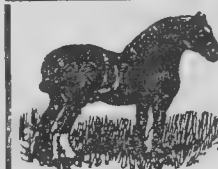
70 head of imported and Canadian bred Clydesdales to choose from. Our last importation of over 50 head is the largest importation made to America for 1909, and were personally selected by ourselves and is without a doubt the best we have yet imported, amongst them being several good premium horses, and a great many of them being winners in Scotland. Those who buy from us have no middle men's profits to pay, as we buy and sell our own horses at a small advance above cost price. Write for descriptive catalogue.

**A. & G. Mutch,**  
LUMSDEN, SASK.

## Doune Lodge Clydesdales

W. H. Bryce, of Doune Lodge Stock Farm, Arcola, Sask., announces that he will sell Perpetual Motion and Baron of Arcola, also mares, fillies and stallions sired by above horses. Since 1906, Doune Lodge Clydesdales have won 16 Sweepstakes at the leading shows.

**W. H. Bryce** - - - - **Arcola, Sask.**



## WISHART'S CLYDESDALES

AT  
Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man.  
**MARES** and **STALLIONS**, all ages for sale, including three imported females. Also a few good Hackney mares and fillies. Farm 4½ miles north of town; phone 462, ring 12. Call on, phone, or write  
**John Wishart, Portage la Prairie, Man.**

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



the matter of inadequate service. This committee had conferred with the officials at Winnipeg and had been informed that not a single complaint had ever been made to the officials. This seemed to be a correct statement and the committee recommended that in future all who experienced trouble in train delays or otherwise should report their grievance to the railway companies. After some discussion on the report it was decided to report all grievances to the Secretary when he would officially make complaint to the railway companies.

It was decided to elect representatives from the Association to represent the cattle breeders' interests at the following fairs: Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Moose Jaw and Maple Creek.

Officers for the following ensuing year were elected as follows: Pres.—P. M. Bredt, Regina; Vice Pres.—Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood. Directors.—R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; A. B. Potter, Langbank. Representatives to fair boards: Regina, Geo. Kinnon; Saskatoon, W. C. Sutherland; Prince Albert, Wm. Logan; Moose Jaw, F. W. Green; Maple Creek, J. W. Quick.

### Saskatchewan Swine Breeders Meet.

The Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association held its first annual meeting since its organization at last year's Winter Fair in Regina on March 22. President A. B. Potter, Langbank, was in the chair and in his address pointed out that the Association had not made the progress that should have been expected of it. It had only 48 members whereas the membership should have been 500 or 600. It was not simply a pure bred association but an association to further the interests of the hog industry generally. The demand for breeding hogs of the various breeds during the past year had been fair with corresponding prices. There was an active demand for butchers' hogs. The average price of hogs on the Winnipeg market during 1909 was \$7.33½ as against \$5.69½ for 1908. In face of this high average price in 1909 there was a shortage in delivery of 17,000 head. The urban population of the West was increasing so fast that last year 4,000,000 lbs. of pork products had to be imported. Thousands of bushels of excellent hog feed in the shape of broken wheat was being shipped out each year. Mr. Potter believed that every farmer should clean his grain before shipping and they should insist on each elevator having a cleaner. The Association should aim towards getting a regular market or regular shipping days and better stock yards at Winnipeg, free from railway control, and a public abattoir where any butcher or retailer could get animals slaughtered.

M. Brennan, Francis, in discussing the swine situation believed that men throughout the country had sold rather close on breeding stock. In consequence of this, even though prices went ever so high, there would still be a scarcity of supply.

J. M. Stowe, Davidson, believed that there were prosperous times ahead for the swine men. He moved a resolution that the Association should arrange to have a swine sale next spring at the same time as the bull sale. After some discussion this motion was carried.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: Pres.—A. B. Potter, Langbank; Vice Pres.—M. Brennan, Francis. Directors.—J. M. Stowe, Davidson; A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta; C. G. Bulstrode, S. Qu'Appelle.

### Saskatchewan Sheep Breeder's Association.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association held its first annual meeting in Regina during the week of the Spring Show. President Fred T. Skinner, Indian Head, called the meeting to order at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, March 22. In a short address he noted that there had always been a good market for mutton but that there was something wrong with the wool situation. There was enough feed in Saskatchewan to produce \$25,000,000 worth of mutton annually and enough good weeds going to waste each year to make another \$10,000,000 worth. He believed that the provincial government should distribute some sheep over the province as they did hogs a few years ago. The Live Stock Commissioner, Dr. Rutherford, had said that the Dominion government would select the sheep and bear the expenses of bringing them out if the provincial government would guarantee to make up any deficit that might occur between the buying price and the selling price.

Following up these suggestions, considerable discussion was engaged in which resulted in the meeting adopting a resolution to the effect that the Dominion government should be asked to send some sheep to Saskatchewan this coming October and that auction sales of these be held at three different points over the province.

The Secretary reported a membership of only 13, the Sheep Breeders' Association being the weakest of all the Saskatchewan breeders' organizations.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres.—F. T. Skinner, Indian Head; Vice Pres.—R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; Directors: P. M. Bredt, Regina; F. Sheppard, and G. W. Quick, Maple Creek.

J. M. Stowe, Davidson, presented the idea of having an auction sale of sheep and pigs in 1911 in connection with the Spring Bull Sale. He pointed out the fact that a sale was the best means of bringing buyer and seller together and believed that it would do much to stimulate greater interest in both the sheep and swine business.

On the motion of P. M. Bredt, it was decided that, in view of the fact that the government would be asked to bring out a shipment in October, it would be better not to attempt an auction sale next year.

#### Building up a Flock of Sheep.

Mr. Skinner, in speaking on the above subject, advised beginners to start with only a few, eight head would be enough. Twelve lambs should be secured from these. Farmers would find sheep easy to handle once they learned how. He did not fence and had kept sheep for 30 years and in all that time had lost only two by coyotes. Some sheep would roam and it was impossible to keep them in or near the barns without fencing. These wild kind should be gotten rid of as soon as possible; send them to the butcher and get a domestic strain. He did not fence and his sheep never bothered the grain fields. Sometimes they would eat a little around the corners or edge but just as soon as the grain got up any height they'd never touch it.

#### Sheep Industry in Saskatchewan.

This past year the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture had sent out some 250 circular letters to sheepmen all over the province, to any farmer having five head or more as nearly as they could find them. Mr. A. F. Mantle, Chief of the Bureau of Information and Statistics, who had the compilation of this work in charge, gave an interest-

## Golden West Stock Farm

Our new offering of Clydesdale Stallions is bigger and better than ever. We have them at all ages and all prices, ranging from \$500 up, both imported and home bred, sired by such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Labori, Acme, Baron Gem, Baron Kerr and others. We also have a big selection of Mares and Fillies for sale.

Our success in the show yard and sales ring is known well enough and speaks for itself. Trojan, grand champion at the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary, is heading our stud.

Visitors are always welcome and will be met by our own rig at Balgonie Station, C.P. R. main line, 16 miles east of Regina, if notified in right time.

Our Stallions represent the real heavy draft type



Trojan (imp.) Grand Champion, Dominion Fair, 1908

P. M. BREDT & SONS, Edenwold P.O., via Balgonie, Sask.

## Meadow Lawn Clydesdales



We are now prepared to supply our customers with anything from a range stallion to a **champion show horse**. Also a **choice** lot of **home bred** and **imported mares** that can **work in harness, raise foals** and **win championships**

in the best show rings. Young stock from such well known breeding horses as **Baron's Gem** and **Black Ivory**. Write or call over long distance phone for particulars. Will meet visitors at Condie on C.N.R. or Regina, C.P.R.

**Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.**

## Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of  
Clydesdale, Percherons and Hackneys



If you are needing a Stallion, now is the time to buy one and fit him to your

liking so that he can go ahead and pay for himself this year. We had a shipment land on March 5th from Scotland, and have two shipments of Percherons on the way. Write and tell us what you want.

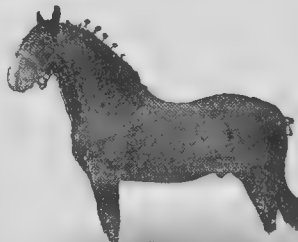
**Vanstone & Rogers,**

Head Office and Stables, Wawanesa, Man.

**Jas. Brooks,**

Mgr., Vegreville, Alta. Branch

## Hassard's Clydesdales



A LARGE number sold but a few good ones left; including, McCameron, by Burnbrae, first prize Canadian bred Stallion at Manitoba Winter Fair; Grange Baron, Chattan McQueen; also Norbury Chieftian, first prize best mannered Hackney at the recent Brandon Show. All horses in stables will be sold at very low prices in order to clear them out. A new importation of Clydesdales and Percherons will be made this summer.

**F. J. HASSARD**

McCameron (5229) Champion Canadian Bred Clydesdale Stallion, Manitoba Winter Fair.

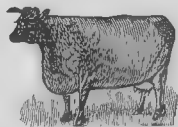
DELORAINE

MAN.

## Fairview Shorthorns

A good lot of young Bulls and Heifers by "Mistletoe Eclipse" and "Topsman's Duke VII" for sale. Also some Choice Breeding Cows. Come and see or write. The breeding season is soon here and you'll need a Bull or some Females.

**J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.**



ing summary of the results. Further reference to this may be read on page 424.

### Spring Stallion Shows.

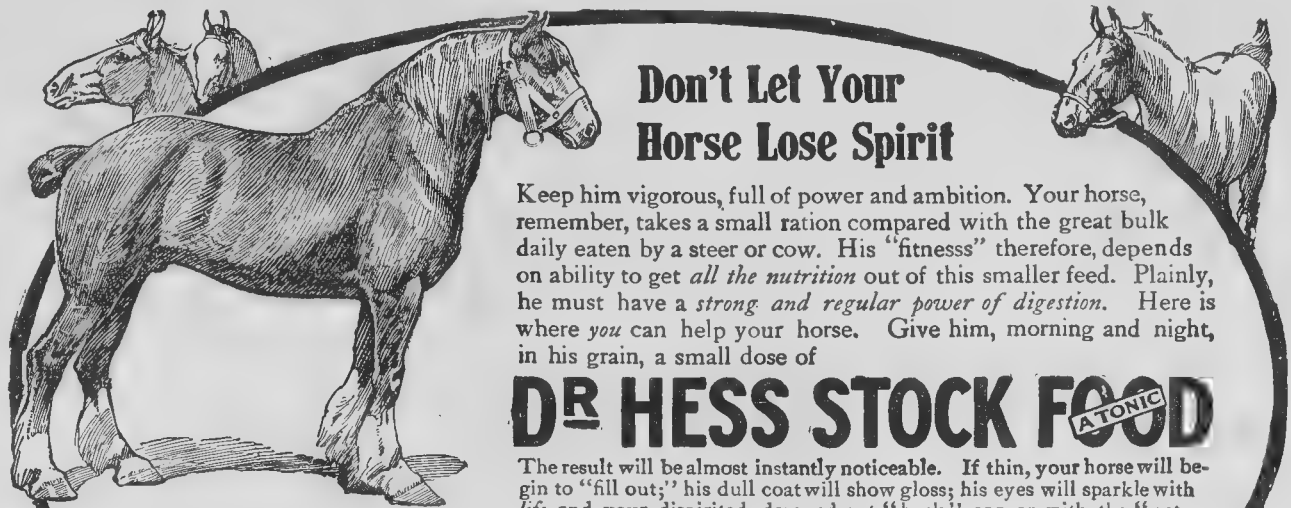
Too often farmers breed their mares to inferior stallions simply because they are close to hand or because the fee is low. Then, again, there is oftentimes a lack of knowledge of which are the good horses in a district. There is nothing that shows up the qualities of anything so distinctly as to put it alongside an article of similar kind. A common horse, when handsomely groomed, may look very well in his own yard and by himself, but when compared with an animal of real merit his mediocrity is readily seen.

The local spring stallion shows which are now being held offer an excellent opportunity for mare owners to see just what horses are available for service, and if they be wise they will give attention to the different animals and endeavor to breed their females to the very best horse available to them.

The idea of local spring stallion shows is worthy of all possible encouragement. The provincial winter fairs and spring shows do not seem to be patronized quite as they might be by the farming public at large. It is true that a great many do take advantage of these winter exhibitions, but the men who own the bulk of the breeding mares are not there, and great is the pity. The value of the winter fair lies in the fact that at no other place is there such an opportunity offered for seeing the ideal types of animals of different sorts. The educational value of these winter exhibitions is not fully appreciated by many people. Men looking for stallions or other breeding animals also find the winter fair an excellent place for making their selections. The best horses of the country will be found there, and breeders and importers also have their stalls filled with other animals than their exhibition stuff. The exhibitor looks on the winter fair as an excellent place to advertise his animals and make sales either present or future. The visitor, also, to a large extent, looks on the winter fair as an excellent place to buy a horse or to get an idea of what the good horses are like, perhaps for the purpose of comparing such typical animals with another beast which he intends to purchase somewhere else. The educational and commercial aspects of the winter fair are very closely associated.

Local spring stallion shows are held for a different purpose. The prize list should be liberal enough to draw out all the horses in the district, and the payment of the prize money should be limited to those horses actually standing or intending to stand, for service in the district. Such a provision in the rules and regulations would prevent local importers from entering animals which were never intended for the district. The spring stallion show prize money should be paid only for horses doing service in the district.

As with the winter fair, there is both an educational and a commercial side to the spring stallion show. The mare owners are given an exceptional opportunity of comparing the stallions of the district. This same opportunity is provided at the winter fair, but stallions are gathered there from all parts of the provinces and only those who happen to be situated near the locality of any particular stallion can hope to secure his service. Everything possible should be done to encourage the showing of the local stallions at the spring stallion shows. Stallion owners, and especially those who have the good stallions, appreciate the value of showing their horses. It means more mares and consequently more fees. The man who has a scrub horse will quite naturally not wish to show him at any show, and much less at a district show where the owners of the mares he expects to get will be in attendance. He will want to keep him out of sight and it might be cause for wondering what



### Don't Let Your Horse Lose Spirit

Keep him vigorous, full of power and ambition. Your horse, remember, takes a small ration compared with the great bulk daily eaten by a steer or cow. His "fitness" therefore, depends on ability to get *all the nutrition* out of this smaller feed. Plainly, he must have a *strong and regular power of digestion*. Here is where you can help your horse. Give him, morning and night, in his grain, a small dose of

### DR HESS STOCK FOOD

The result will be almost instantly noticeable. If thin, your horse will begin to "fill out," his dull coat will show gloss; his eyes will sparkle with life, and your dispirited, dragged-out "hack" appear with the "get up" of a prize winner. All because Dr. Hess Stock Food acts upon

his digestive organs, gives them strength and tone, and relieves minor ailments. Improving condition, increasing growth and milk production by improving digestion, is "The Dr. Hess Idea." The dose is small and is fed but twice a day. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00;  
25 lb. pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D. D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book free any time for the asking. Mention this paper and inclose 2c. stamp.

### DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Give a little of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to your laying hens every morning; and don't forget the growing chicks, or the old fowls you're fattening to sell. Pan-a-ce-a is a wonderful help—in fact, it's the necessary basis on which to build a successful poultry business. It increases the hen's power of digestion so that a large percentage of her food goes into eggs and flesh—that means economy and profit. In the same way (by aiding digestion) it helps the little chick and the old fowl. It also cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 35c.; 5 lbs. 85c.; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

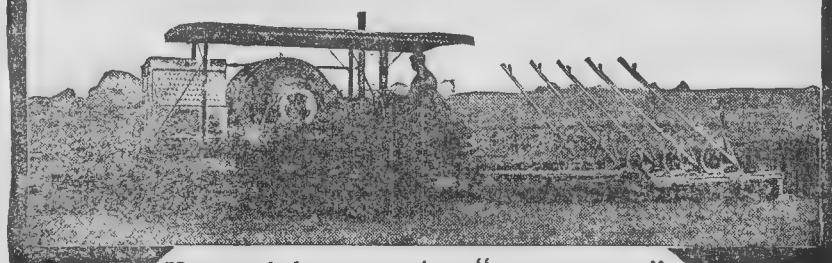
### INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

## ALWAYS READY = FOR WORK =

THAT'S the kind of a traction engine you ought to have—the International gasoline kind—that saves you money all the way 'round, in help, time, labor and fuel. For the International Gasoline Tractor, when you use it to plow with, don't need two men on the engine, one on the plow, a man and team hauling water and a man and team hauling coal. One man can operate the tractor.

It Plows a Straight Furrow

Turns in Smallest Space



You don't have to wait to "get up steam" with an International Gasoline Tractor. No time wasted. Fuel is cheaper—the International Tractor uses less fuel even than other gasoline tractor—and it carries a whole day's supply right with it.

It is light, easily operated, can go anywhere and do anything a steam tractor can—with no flying sparks. And it doesn't need any licensed engineer to run it.

The International Tractor is wonderful at all kinds of farm work—this is shown by the way it won the gold medals at the agricultural-motor contests last year.

Investigate its merits. See the local dealer now for catalogue and particulars or write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for further information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America  
Chicago (Incorporated) USA



### The Only Double Track Line

Between  
CHICAGO AND EASTERN CANADA  
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DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE  
TO NEW YORK.  
Via Niagara Falls

Through Coaches and Pullman  
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For rates, reservations, time tables and  
full information, apply to

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Genl. Agent Passenger Dept.  
Phone Main 7098

260 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



was wrong with a horse if his owner refused to show him at the spring stallion show of the district.

### Saskatchewan Bull Sale.

The annual Saskatchewan bull sale, held in Regina under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association on March 25, was in some respects not as successful as the sale last year, but in others it was better. The bulls offered were in better condition, but prices did not range so high. Seventy-one animals were offered and 47 were sold. The highest price paid was for a Shorthorn bull, Royal Banner, which was contributed by Geo. L. Smith, Saskatoon, and sold to J. T. Bateman, Prince Albert. Thirty Shorthorn bulls averaged \$102.00; eight cows, \$92.50. The Herefords sold better than the Shorthorns, especially the bulls, which made the highest average of the sale, \$117.50. Only one Hereford cow was sold. There was one Angus bull offered and one Holstein but they were not wanted badly enough for the owner to let them go. At last year's sale the Shorthorn bulls averaged \$116.40; the Shorthorn females, \$98.33; Hereford bulls, \$102.00. The sale bulls this year were judged before the sale by J. G. Barron, Carberry. Jos. Dempsey, Neepawa, was the auctioneer.

Following are the details:—

If calves must be fed on skim milk direct from the separator, avoid all froth. If given too much froth, calves are apt to have colic and scours.

For the first weeks of a pig's life the mother's milk is its drink as well as



H. O. Hutchins, Proprietor of Brownlee Grain and Stock Farm, Keeler, Sask., Breeder and importer of Percheron horses.

#### SHORTHORN BULLS

| Animal.                 | Owner.                            | Buyer.                            |       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Royal Banner.....       | Geo. L. Smith, Saskatoon.....     | J. T. Bateman, Prince Albert..... | \$175 |
| Roan Duke.....          | A. J. Watson, Auburnton.....      | J. M. King, Moose Jaw.....        | 105   |
| Dashing Lad.....        | H. C. Watson, Oxbow.....          | S. Flodin, Yellow Grass.....      | 70    |
| Red Prince.....         | J. T. Bateman, Wolsley.....       | Wm. Knapp, Malby.....             | 90    |
| Banker.....             | Jno. T. Young, Alameda.....       | J. Macarthur, Duck Lake.....      | 65    |
| Wolsley Heir.....       | J. T. Bateman, Wolsley.....       | A. J. Bradley, Milestone.....     | 80    |
| Admiral Matchless.....  | P. M. Brett & Sons, Edenwold..... | H. McPherson, Tuxford.....        | 140   |
| Don the Duster.....     | P. M. Brett & Sons, Edenwold..... | B. F. Bray, Foam Lake.....        | 145   |
| Saskatoon 35.....       | Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.....      | W. Pendray, Benchozie.....        | 90    |
| Saskatoon 32.....       | Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.....      | Macarthur.....                    | 100   |
| Dalesboro Pride.....    | E. O. Chappell, Oxbow.....        | Alex. Robertson, Tullymet.....    | 70    |
| Rob Roy.....            | E. O. Chappell, Oxbow.....        | W. S. Grant, Sintaluta.....       | 105   |
| Highland Chief.....     | E. O. Chappell, Oxbow.....        | Wm. Diehl, Marcelin.....          | 105   |
| Zulu Chief.....         | Jas. Cheyne, Manor.....           | W. S. Grant.....                  | 115   |
| Scotland.....           | Jas. Cheyne, Manor.....           | Thos. Sanderson, Kinistino.....   | 120   |
| Count of Tantallon..... | R. M. Douglas, Tantallon.....     | J. Duke, Whitehead.....           | 110   |
| Silver Flake.....       | R. M. Douglas, Tantallon.....     | Thos. Bredin, Regina.....         | 130   |
| Twinkling Glass.....    | R. M. Douglas, Tantallon.....     | A. J. Bradley, Milestone.....     | 80    |
| Lavender's Best.....    | Wm. Fleming, Alameda.....         | Ed. K. Hume, Manor.....           | 150   |
| Lavender Lad.....       | Wm. Fleming, Alameda.....         | C. M. Johnson, Brownlee.....      | 70    |
| Roan Prince.....        | R. B. Heron, Regina.....          | Macarthur.....                    | 110   |
| Red Duke.....           | J. C. Hood, Oxbow.....            | Macarthur.....                    | 85    |
| Anerley Primos.....     | Honkins Bros., Anerley.....       | J. B. Linnell, Summerberry.....   | 65    |
| Dundazzle.....          | E. K. Hume, Manor.....            | J. G. Donaldson, Broadview.....   | 95    |
| Lorne Ingelow.....      | E. K. Hume, Manor.....            | .....                             | 85    |
| Orphan.....             | Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood.....      | .....                             | 65    |
| Sittytton Jim.....      | Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood.....      | R. M. Cooper, Tregarva.....       | 60    |
| Sittytton Baron.....    | Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood.....      | Geo. Lewis, Vandiera.....         | 70    |
| Robbie Burns.....       | Alex. McAlpine, Dubuc.....        | M. R. Cowell, Beverley.....       | 85    |
| Hillcrest Prince.....   | A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta.....     | M. R. Cowell, Beverley.....       | 125   |

#### SHORTHORN FEMALES

|                          |                              |                             |     |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|
| Miss Saskatoon 43.....   | Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon..... | J. Gray, McLean.....        | 100 |
| Miss Saskatoon 52nd..... | Jos. Caswell.....            | Cowell.....                 | 70  |
| Plum of Tantallon.....   | R. M. Douglas.....           | Cowell.....                 | 60  |
| White Heather.....       | R. M. Douglas.....           | B. F. Bray, Foam Lake.....  | 60  |
| Golden Blossom.....      | Geo. Kinnon.....             | Wm. Knapp.....              | 100 |
| Sittytton Blossom.....   | Geo. Kinnon.....             | Geo. A. Logan, Tuxford..... | 125 |
| Flora Belle.....         | Geo. Kinnon.....             | Geo. A. Logan, Tuxford..... | 140 |
| Sittytton Flora.....     | Geo. Klempp, Lumsden.....    | J. A. Roberts, Regina.....  | 85  |

#### HEREFORD BULLS

|                      |                                    |                               |     |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|
| Frustration 5th..... | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Dixon Bros., Maple Creek..... | 80  |
| Reprobation 5th..... | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | J. A. Gaff, Maple Creek.....  | 150 |
| Reprobation 6th..... | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Jos. Kresce, Lanigan.....     | 130 |
| Detraction 10th..... | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Macarthur.....                | 95  |
| Detraction 11th..... | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Macarthur.....                | 85  |
| Deletion.....        | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Macarthur.....                | 125 |
| Reduction.....       | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Gaff.....                     | 135 |
| Reduction 2nd.....   | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Gaff.....                     | 140 |
| Delia 3rd (cow)..... | Mossom Boyd Co, Prince Albert..... | Kresce.....                   | 90  |

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| 30 Shorthorn bulls averaged..... | \$102.00 |
| 8 Shorthorn cows averaged.....   | 92.50    |
| 8 Hereford bulls averaged.....   | 117.50   |
| 1 Hereford cow sold for.....     | 90.00    |

The Winnipeg Horse Show will open on June 6.

The most valuable horse in the world is said to be Bayardo, an English three-year old, whose owner cares more for the horse than money, having recently refused an offer of \$280,000.

The conditions of the weather will govern the length of time it will be necessary to keep a newly farrowed sow in close quarters, but she should not be denied access to the open air. Pigs should not be allowed out in a cold rain or where they will receive the shock of cold winds. Where they can do so without danger they should be out in the sun within 24 hours after birth, and after that the best practice is to let them run in and out at will. Neither the sow nor very young pigs should be permitted to run in pasture early in the morning if the grass is tall and wet with rain or heavy dew.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

food, and therefore in caring for suckling sows it should be the aim to so feed them that milk of only medium richness will be furnished instead of a limited supply of that which is extremely rich, the latter being less healthful and more liable to cause thumps, scours and unsatisfactory growth. It is only a law of nature that pigs should make more economical gains through the milk of the dams than in any other way, and it is also true that the sow will furnish nourishment for her young at less cost for the raw material than any other animal on the farm. A sow's milk is rich in solid matter, which amounts to 17 to 20 per cent. On a comparative basis of 1,000 pounds live weight a cow giving 3 gallons of milk a day will give in the milk 1 pound of fat and .77 pounds of protein daily, while a sow's milk will yield 1.26 pounds of fat and 1.1 pounds of protein a day on an average. In composition sow's milk in comparison with cow's milk is very high in total fats as well as solids.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."



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—IMPORTER—

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any Stallion dies before the last payment is due he is replaced by one of same price at half cost. Western barns at TROTTERS' STABLES, BRANDON. If interested write to—

D. SHAW-ANDERSON, - BRANDON, MAN.

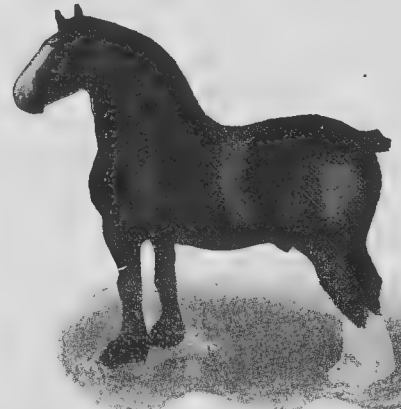
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Horses, Shorthorn Cattle  
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Prices and terms right.



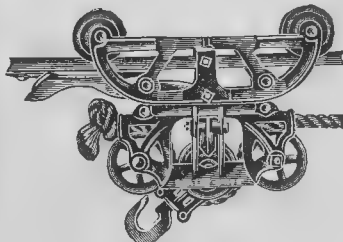
### English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes, **Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize** horses. Have been exhibited at the leading shows of the West. Prize winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.

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BEATTY BROS.

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We also build Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions.



April.

Now the noisy winds are still;  
April's coming up the hill!  
All the spring is in her train,  
Led by shining ranks of rain;  
Pit, pat, patter, clatter,  
Sudden sun, and clatter, patter!  
First the blue and then the shower;  
Bursting bud and smiling flower;  
Brooks set free with tinkling ring;  
Birds too full of song to sing;  
Crisp old leaves astir with pride,  
Where the timid violets hide.—  
All things ready with a will,—  
April's coming up the hill!

—Mary Mapes Dodge.

## An Unlucky Alibi.

By Elliott Flower.

In a gloomy little room of a shabby house on a side street a little old man received Donald Rushton and bowed him to a seat. It was evident that the room was used as an office, for there was a small roll-top desk, with well-filled pigeon-holes, and many files for letters or other papers.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" asked the little man.

"I don't know," replied Rushton, ill at ease. "I never heard of you until a day or so ago, and what I then heard may be wrong. It seemed rather absurd."

"Then your information probably is correct," said the little man encouragingly. "If you will state your business, that point can be easily settled."

"It seems absurd," said Rushton again, "but I—I want an alibi."

"You have come to the right place," asserted the little man, with a reassuring smile, "provided your case is one that I can handle without danger."

"Oh, there's no danger!" explained Rushton quickly.

"My name," the little man went on, giving no heed to this assurance, "is Matthew Crinner, and I deal in commercial and domestic alibis."

"I am glad of that," said Rushton, relieved. "There is no harm in the alibi I want, and I naturally do not wish to get mixed up with the underworld even by indirect association, but I don't see how you get much business outside of the courts."

"My alibis never get into the courts," explained Crinner. "They are, as I have said, commercial and domestic, and they cover only dates to come. I will arrange an alibi for next week, but I will not undertake to fix up one for last week. Do I make myself clear?"

"Not quite."

"I mean that I deal only with far-seeing men who arrange for their alibis in advance. The bungler, who wants to prove that he was where he was not, is no client of mine; but I am ready to help the man who wants to convince people that he is where he is not or that he will be where he will not be. In other words, I deal with the present and the future, but not with the past. I saved a man from bankruptcy once. He needed time to straighten out certain investments. They were of a nature which would not reassure his creditors, if he explained them, so he had to gain his end by some other means. Fortunately, he came to me in

time, and I sent him to London by mail."

"By mail?"

"Certainly. My clients frequently travel by mail. This man was on the other side of the ocean when the critical moment came. His creditors knew this, because they had letters from him, giving a plausible explanation of the purpose of his visit and assurances of his return. They waited, and the additional time thus gained enabled him to pull through. Possibly you can think of some cases yourself where a business alibi may be of considerable financial advantage."

"I can," admitted Rushton.

"There is also a fair demand for domestic alibis," Crinner went on. "I have one client who, with a few old college chums, tries to lift the roof off New York about once a year. He had no business excuse for going there, and his wife is suspicious of that town anyhow, but his business is of a nature that makes a trip to Omaha or St. Louis or St. Paul seem within reason, so I mail him to one of those places while he goes in person to New York for his little reunion. This will give you a fair idea of my facilities."

"I have no doubt," returned Rushton slowly, "that you are just the man I want. I presume you could send me on quite a little trip by mail."

"I have correspondents in most of the principal cities of this country and in many of the foreign countries. We exchange business. Where shall I send you?"

"To Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. It will have to be a quick-action trip so that no effort will be made to reach me by mail. My movements must be so rapid and uncertain that no one will venture to write. Is that possible?"

"Not only possible, but easy."

Rushton hesitated. He felt that an explanation was necessary for the complete success of his plan, but the subject was a delicate one to discuss with a stranger.

"I am engaged to be married," he said at last.

Crinner nodded and waited. His clients frequently found explanations awkward.

"To a girl," added Rushton desperately.

"I have suggested that," said Crinner.

"A splendid girl, but unreasonable."

"They sometimes are," conceded Crinner.

Some of my friends are going out into the woods, and I want to go along," Rushton went on, speaking more rapidly now. "We go every year about this time. I'll be back in time for the wedding, of course, but you know how it is about girls and weddings; they can't think of anything else, and they don't think a man should, either. I saw a storm brewing the moment I hinted at such a thing, so I dropped the subject; but I want to go. I'd be back a week before the wedding, and that's time enough, but Josie is going to look on it as evidence of indifference."

"Girls are peculiar, commented Crinner. "Now if she should seem to be more interested in something else than she is in you at this particular time—"

"She is," interrupted Rushton. "She's more interested in her tresséau."

"Ah, yes," returned Crinner. "That is not exactly the same, but never mind. You wish me to send you elsewhere by mail so that you can make this trip."

"I do. I haven't missed this outing with the boys for five years. There are four of us, and I guess the thought that I may want to be with them now makes her a little bit jealous. She's

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## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

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|                                              |                |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1907 | \$20,355,303.0 |
| Assets over Liabilities                      | 239,273.1      |

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1907, OVER 16,316.  
Over 16,316 farmers insured. The largest agricultural fire insurance company west of Lake Superior. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

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spunky enough to break the engagement if I insist. But a business trip east could be made to appear imperatively necessary.

"I see."

I'd have to write regularly, of course, but I have arranged an itinerary. The first letter would be mailed from the train at Pittsburg; from Washington I would explain that I had to run over to Baltimore; at Baltimore there would arise the necessity of going to Philadelphia; and so on. Each time I would be expecting to start back after a flying trip to the next place, or at least there would be a sufficient element of uncertainty to keep her from writing. My explanation before starting would make this plausible. Now, if I furnish the letters, can you have them mailed from the proper cities on the dates given?

"Would it help you any to have letter paper and envelopes from hotels in the various cities?" asked Crinner.

"Can you furnish them?" exclaimed Rushton. "It certainly would look a little better to write on hotel paper, but I didn't see how—"

"My equipment is not complete," Crinner interrupted. "I cannot give you a very large choice of hotels, but I have at least something representing each of the cities mentioned, and I am adding to my supplies constantly. In a little time I shall have a fairly perfect system."

"It's good enough for me already," declared Rushton jubilantly. "What are your terms?"

"Five dollars a letter, when they are to be mailed from different cities."

"Cheap enough," said Rushton. "A man can't expect good alibis at bargain counter prices. Let's see what you've got in the way of hotel stationery."

Half an hour later the details had been arranged, and that evening, at his club, Rushton wrote many letters, which he delivered, with a schedule, to Crinner the next morning.

"All done," he mused. "I get a vacation of two weeks, and I've got it fixed so that I can extend it a few days by forwarding Crinner the necessary letters from camp. A fellow doesn't know all the conveniences there are in this world until he goes out to look for them. Crinner would have a big thing if he only dared advertise, and I guess he does pretty well as it is."

Then he broke the news gently to Miss Josephine Fraser. He was very sorry, but he was going away for a few days.

"Not to that hateful camp?" she exclaimed.

Certainly not. This was a business trip to the east. The matter had come up unexpectedly, and demanded immediate attention. There were several

people to see, but he thought a day or two in Washington would enable him to attend to everything, although there was a bare possibility that he might have to go to Baltimore or Philadelphia; that would depend upon circumstances.

She pouted a little, but she let him go. After all, she would be so occupied with her trossieu and the wedding arrangements that she would not miss him greatly, and she was content to know that he was not neglecting her for those dreadful sportsmen of whom he talked so much. No one had any right to take him away from her, and he had no right to want to be with anyone else. Business, of course, was a different matter: a man had to give time to business affairs, and there was nothing in this to arouse her resentment and jealousy. It was simply a trifling misfortune for both of them.

\* \* \* \* \*

Daisy Rushton went from the hospital direct to the home of Josephine Fraser. She was greatly excited.

"I do hope I'm in time!" she exclaimed, as she burst in upon Josephine. "Have you heard anything?"

"Nothing unusual," answered Josephine. "Why?"

"Then I am in time," said Daisy, relieved. "I was afraid you'd get some terrible, exaggerated report. You see, Donald has been hurt, but not very seriously—that is, it's serious but not dangerous. He'll be all right again soon."

"Donald hurt!" exclaimed Josephine, turning pale. "Did you get a telegram?"

"No; they telephoned from the hospital."

"Telephoned—hospital!" repeated Josephine, bewildered. "What hospital?"

"St. Mark's."

"Here in Chicago?"

"Of course."

Josephine looked at her future sister-in-law in amazement for a moment; then she laughed.

"How ridiculous!" she said. "Donald is in Washington—or Baltimore. He must be in Baltimore today."

"I tell you, he's at the hospital!" insisted Daisy hotly. "He's been there, unconscious or out of his head, for four days, and they only found out who he is this morning."

"Now, isn't that absurd!" commented Josephine. "Mistaken identity, of course."

"I don't see how you can be so unfeeling!" exclaimed Daisy, bitterly reproachful.

"But it isn't Donald," returned Josephine. "Of course, I'm sorry for the man, but I can't get wildly excited over the misfortunes of a total stranger."

"I've seen him," asserted Daisy.



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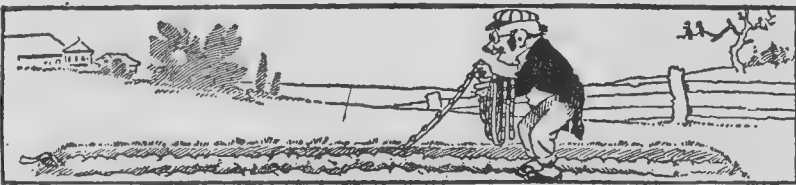
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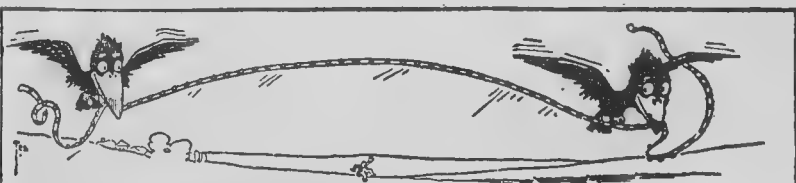
The New Ways are not Always the Best.



Mr. Up-to-Date.—These garden seeds planted on tape are certainly very convenient for planting in rows.



Dick and Bill.—"They are very convenient for crows."



"Say, won't the youngsters be pleased?"

"Don't you suppose I know my own brother?"

"You've seen him?" repeated Josephine.

"Yes, I've seen him, and he want to see you. He's a little confused and flighty yet, but he asked for you the first thing, and the doctors said you might see him this afternoon."

"But he went east," argued Josephine.

"He did nothing of the sort," explained Daisy. "He was knocked on the head by footpads before he ever got to his train, and he's been in the hospital ever since."

"But I had a letter from him this morning."

"It was Daisy's turn to be astonished."

"Oh, that's impossible!" she exclaimed.

"The letter," persisted Josephine, "is written on hotel stationery, and has the Washington postmark. He also wrote me a letter on the train, and mailed it at Pittsburg. I got that first, of course."

"There must be some dreadful mistake!" declared Daisy. "The letters are from someone else."

"Someone else!" Josephine was indignant. "Do you think anyone else is writing love letters to me? Am I any other man's 'darling sweetheart'? Would any other dare send me millions and millions of kisses?"

"No, no, of course not," Daisy hastened to assure her; "but—but you must have dreamed it."

"Dreamed it!" Josephine rushed to her desk and brought out a letter.

"Does that look like a dream. Isn't that Donald's handwriting? Didn't that come from a Washington hotel? Isn't that a Washington postmark?"

Daisy had to admit that it looked like good documentary evidence.

"But I saw him at the hospital," she argued, looking at Josephine blankly. "I talked with him."

"You're the one that's been dreaming," was the retort. "Some poor delirious fellow called you 'sister,' and you were overcome!"

"He asked for you," protested Daisy. "I tell you, it was Donald, although he was pretty well bandaged up. You come and see for yourself."

"I will," said Josephine.

Now, it was naturally impossible for Donald Rushton to be in a Chicago hospital and a Washington hotel at one and the same time, but she had Donald's own written word for it that he had been in a Washington hotel two days before, and the hospital authorities assured her that the man she saw had been under their constant care for something over four days. They were very sure that no other man could have been substituted for him. His head was so bandaged that another might possibly have made a mistake, but hardly a sweetheart or a sister. He looked like Donald, talked like Donald, acted like Donald, and said he was Donald. Surely no other would have murmured "dearest" and appropriated her hand so quickly. But he rambled a little, and the doctors had warned them that nothing must be said that would excite or worry him, so she asked no questions.

She was dazed when she left. So was Daisy.

"Well, it's Donald, isn't it?" asked Daisy.

"Of course it's Donald," answered Josephine, troubled. "I wish he didn't have all those dreadful bandages on, but I know perfectly well it's Donald. I could see enough of his face for that, and I know his voice and his ways. But he was in Washington day before yesterday; he says so himself."

"The doctor says he was at the hospital."

"Well, I guess Donald ought to know where he was, and you saw what he wrote."

"Do—do you suppose that souls can fly away and write things from other places?" asked Daisy in an awed voice.

"Don't be silly!" Josephine spoke sharply, because she herself was beginning to feel that there was something uncanny in the affair, and this explanation made her shiver. She had

heard that a great determination sometimes went beyond even death, and the most important thing on his mind when he was struck down must have been to write to her as he had promised. Had his spirit in some way carried out this great purpose while he lay unconscious? It was preposterous, of course. That's why it annoyed her to have Daisy speak in this way.

"How else could he have written a letter in Washington when he was in Chicago?" persisted Daisy.

"I don't know," answered Josephine, "but the two letters I have are from him."

"And he's here."

"I don't see how it can be anyone else, but I wish he didn't have so many bandages on his head."

It is annoying to encounter two irreconcilable but incontrovertible facts.

Josephine was pale and thoughtful at breakfast the next morning. She had not slept well. She had assurances from the hospital that her prospective husband would be on his feet again in time for the wedding, and she had assurances from the East that he would also return in plenty of time for the wedding. It was enough to trouble any girl. The doctors informed her that, beyond the temporary aberration that was now passing away, the blow on the head had done no serious harm, and the letters informed her that he was never in better health and spirits. It was so mysterious and inexplicable that she hesitated to speak to even her mother about it, hoping to find some satisfactory explanation first.

The mail came while she and her mother were finishing breakfast, her father having left for his office. There was one letter for her—a letter that bore a Baltimore postmark, and was addressed in Donald's handwriting. She felt faint as she looked at it, but summoned all her will power and broke open the envelope. It was from Donald. He had missed his man in Baltimore, and would have to follow him to Philadelphia, but he thought it would not delay him longer than another day or two. In any event, he would write to her from Philadelphia. He spoke of their approaching marriage, told her again how it distressed him to have to be away at this time, enclosed the usual consignment of love and kisses, and hoped that he would be able to say in his next letter that he was just starting for home.

She looked up at her mother, frightened and puzzled.

"Mamma," she said slowly, "do you believe in astrals and transmigration of souls and all that sort of thing?"

"Oh, I never have given much thought—Why, how pale you are!"

"Yes, I know; but do you?" she persisted.

"I really don't know," her mother replied. "I believe there are psychic influences that we don't understand, and they may account for many mystifying things. There can be no doubt that people, in moments of great mental or physical distress, do sometimes convey thoughts and visions to other people. I've known of such cases."

"Then the soul must make miraculous journeys?"

"I suppose so. I don't see any reason why the soul shouldn't do miraculous things."

"Do you suppose," Josephine went on, speaking with tense earnestness, "that the soul of a living man could migrate to Baltimore and get back to the man before it was missed?"

"I don't see why not."

"And write and mail a letter in Baltimore?"

"Don't be absurd!" exclaimed Mrs. Fraser, startled. "Of course souls don't write letters; they don't have to, for they can impress a message on the mind."

"But I have had three letters from a soul—one mailed in Pittsburg, one in Washington, and one in Baltimore. I got the last this morning. It's from Donald's soul." She showed her mother the last letter.

"Yes, that's from Donald," admitted Mrs. Fraser, cheerfully; "but why do you talk of souls?"



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"Because," impressively, "Donald is at St. Mark's hospital, under a doctor's care, and has been there for five days. I've seen him."

"What!" cried Mrs. Fraser. "Let me see that letter again." She examined the paper, postmark, address and signature critically. "Yes, that's from Donald, she said again. "Nothing surprising in it, for he went East."

"But I saw him, at the hospital yesterday."

"It wasn't Donald," asserted Mrs. Fraser decidedly.

"Don't I know my own lover?" was Josephine's indignant demand.

"You ought to, of course," admitted Mrs. Fraser; "but how could it be Donald?"

"Well, it was," insisted Josephine, "and I'm going to see him again today."

They both went, and they returned awed and silent. The doctor would not permit any troublesome questions, but it was Donald. There could be no possible doubt of that.

They sat most of the day looking at each other blankly and with something of fear in their eyes. How could he be writing letters from the East when he was in a Chicago hospital? And how could he be in a Chicago hospital when he was reporting himself "fine and dandy" in the East?"

"I shall give the facts to the Society for Psychical Research," declared Mrs. Fraser. "They investigate many strange things, but I'm sure they never had anything as weird as all this."

"Do you suppose there will be a letter from Philadelphia in the morning?" asked Josephine.

Their faces blanched. The thing was getting on their nerves, and the mystical horror of it oppressed them. Mrs. Fraser wanted to refer it all to Mr. Fraser, but Josephine insisted upon waiting until they could add Donald's experiences to their own, for she was sure he must have had some strange illusions or sensations that would have bearing on the subject that so perplexed and disquieted them.

"Burn it, if there is," advised Mrs. Fraser.

"I'll scream if I see one," said Josephine. Nevertheless, they both rushed to the door when the postman came. There was only one letter. It was postmarked Philadelphia and was addressed in Donald's handwriting. Josephine took it and limply led the way to the library, where they sat and looked at each other for ten minutes before they dared open it. He was very sorry, but developments at Philadelphia made it necessary for him to go to New York.

"If he does," wailed Josephine, "I'll have to go to a sanatorium. I can't stand it."

"Let's go right to the hospital and make sure he's there," urged Mrs. Fraser.

"But we saw him yesterday."

"I don't care. We must verify what we saw yesterday. He can't be all right in Philadelphia when he's all bruised at the hospital. Anyone can see that."

"Yes, anyone can see that."

"Then where is he?"

"I don't know."

"And which is he?"

"I don't know."

"And which are you going to marry?"

"Oh!" cried the girl. "I never thought of that."

"Suppose he comes back from Philadelphia while he's still at the hospital."

"Don't!" pleaded Josephine. "There can't be two of him; it's only something psychic that we don't understand. I'll go to the hospital alone, and talk with him. I'm sure they'll let me today."

It was finally so arranged, although Mrs. Fraser went along and waited outside in the carriage.

Donald was much better, and the doctor was of the opinion that it would do no harm to ask him a few questions. She went about her task with diplomatic circumlocution.

Had he had any strange visions or dreams while he was unconscious?"

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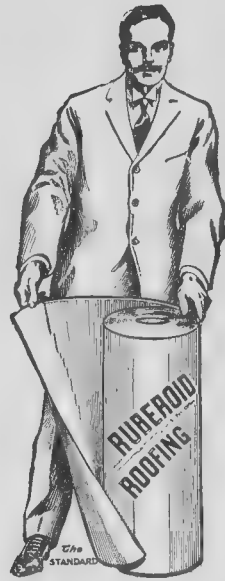
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Yes, he had had many.  
Could he remember any of them?  
Well, he remembered that he had dreamed of her a good deal.  
"I knew it!" she exclaimed at this point. "I knew it was your soul or your astral, or something of that sort!"  
"What was?" he asked.  
"Oh, I am going too fast," she said, penitently. "I mustn't distress you; but there has been a wonderful psychic phenomenon while you were here. Did you dream of writing any letters?"  
"No," he answered with a puzzled smile.  
"Are you sure?"  
"Quite sure."  
"Didn't you dream of writing letters from Pittsburgh and Washington and Baltimore and Philadelphia?"  
The light of comprehension dawned in his eyes; also there came to them a look of anxiety. He remembered, for the first time since the assault, his arrangement with Crinner.  
"It is coming back to you!" she exclaimed joyfully. "I knew it would. I've got all those psychic letters."  
"How many?" he asked.  
"Four."  
He closed his eyes and let his brain wrestle with this problem. It was too late to shut off the others, even if he could get word to Crinner. But he was a man of quick wit, and his predicament roused his slumbering faculties sharply.  
"It is coming to me now," he said, dreamily. "You really got those letters?"  
"Yes. Isn't it wonderful?"  
"Very wonderful." He kept his eyes closed and spoke drowsily. "You will get two more—one from New York and one from Boston. Then I shall come back."  
"But you're here now," she urged.  
"Oh, yes, of course; but I have been taking a dream trip. I remember now. I floated away and away and away and wrote letters. There were six, and you've only got four yet." He opened his eyes again and spoke with more animation. "You must destroy those letters, Josephine."  
"Indeed, I shall not," she said. "It's all too wonderful. I'm going to report it to the Society for Psychical Research."  
"No, no, no," he protested.  
"Yes, yes, yes," she insisted. "There never was anything so wonderful, and it will help their investigations."  
He closed his eyes again, and took possession of one of her hands, holding it in both of his. Psychical research was not a thing that he wanted.  
"Josephine," he said, "you don't like my hunting trips, and I knew I'd have to give them up—for a time, at least—after we are married; but I did want to have one more, and—that's why I went East—by mail. I was to have joined the boys, if I could. I didn't, and they must have gone on without me. Will you forgive me?"  
It took Josephine several minutes to comprehend this confession, but she did not withdraw her hand.  
"Then there is nothing psychic or supernatural about it?" she queried.  
"Nothing."  
"I'm so relieved," she said. "I—I'd rather not have my mind diverted from a real flesh and blood lover."  
"And you forgive me?" he asked.  
"I'll never, never do it again."  
"You can't," she laughed. "I know the trick now, and—and it's such a relief to know that I won't be called upon to go to the train to meet a wandering soul from Philadelphia. Yes, I think I'll forgive you this time. You've been a naughty boy, but you've been punished." She leaned over and kissed him. "I couldn't do that to a letter-writing ghost," she said.

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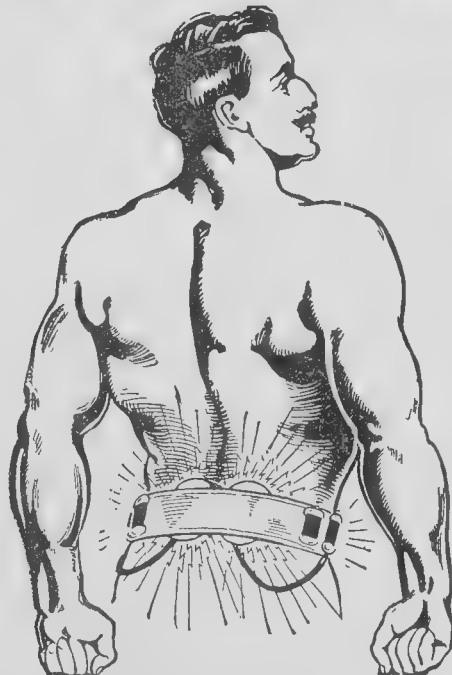
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The fact is, she makes several calls, but she doesn't come with a brass band to wake you up.

Nature carved you in the image of a man, a man you can be, as we can show you the way.

If you have fallen by the wayside, if you have succumbed to temptation and folly, if you have exhausted your vitality through excesses, overwork or worry, use your God-given brains and judgment for a few moments.

Take an inventory of yourself. Seek the truth. Study your weakness. Don't further wreck your nervous system and befuddle your brain with drugs, stimulants, but use that great wondrous power, Electricity, as we apply it with

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Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that you Belt has completely cured me, for which I am very grateful. Your Belt is everything it is said to be. I have advised others to invest in your Belt.—**ROBERT HARROP, Roblin, Man.**

Dear Sir,—I have used your Belt for quite a while now, and it has done me a world of good. I would not be without one if it cost double the price which you ask. I recommend it to everyone.—**JAMES BRYSON, Maple Creek, Assa.**

Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you that I am in splendid health and strength. Under Providence, your Belt made a new man of me. I gave it away when I was cured, and I know that it fixed the other fellow up too. Thanking you, I am very truly yours, **WM. C. ALLAN, 639 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.**

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## Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Order by number and be sure to state size of pattern desired.]

**Child's Dress 6597.**—(To be made with high or low neck, long or short sleeves. 374 embroidery pattern.)—The simple little frock that is made full and joined to a yoke is always the prettiest for the tiny children. This one includes a panel at the front that allows effective use of embroidery or other trimming and is exceptionally dainty and charming. As illustrated, it is made of white lawn with trimming of embroidered edging and banding but all materials that are used for little folks' dresses are appropriate. The frill can be of the material either hemmed or hem-stitched or it can be omitted and the dress finished with a hem only. If the embroidery on the panel means too great labor it can be cut from all-over material or trimmed with bandings or medallions. The neck can be finished with a little frill as illustrated or with a straight standing collar, or it can be cut out as shown in the back view and the sleeves made short, so rendering the frock somewhat more dressy and also better adapted to the warmer weather.



6597 Child's Dress,  
2 and 4 years.

The dress is made with front and back portions and with a panel that is cut in one with the front of the yoke. The dress is tucked and joined to this panel and to the back portion of the yoke and is closed at the back. Whatever the length of the sleeves, they are gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (2 years) is 3 yards 24 or 27, 2 1/4 yards 32, 2 1/8 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 1/4 yards of embroidery 4 inches wide, 4 1/2 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The pattern 6597 is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years of age; the embroidery pattern 374, in one size only.

**Girl's Dress 6600.**—(With or without yoke.)—The slightly long waisted dress is always a becoming one to the younger girls. This one can be worn with or without a sash as occasion demands and can be made from a variety of materials. One of the new linens with trimming of white makes the one illustrated, but there are a great many inexpensive printed wash fabrics that are admirable for such dresses and a great many models for challis and other light weight wools, so that the usefulness of the model is very general. The shaped yoke is pretty and novel but is not obligatory and can be omitted if a plainer dress is wanted. One of the pretty gingham made without yoke with the tucks extended to the neck edge would make an exceedingly practical morning or school frock, and when the yoke is used it can be made either from plain material or from embroidery, from tucking or from any pretty all-over material.



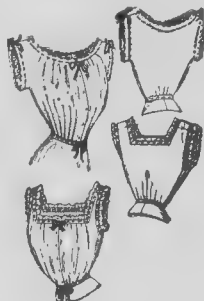
6600 Girl's Dress,  
6 to 12 years.

The dress consists of waist and skirt. The waist is made with front and back portions that are tucked and the skirt is straight and plaited. When the yoke is used it is applied over the waist and the material cut away beneath. The sleeves are made in one piece each, finished with prettily shaped bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 6 1/2 yards 24 or 27, 4 1/2 yards 32 or 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/8 yard 27 inches wide for trimming for yoke.

The pattern 6600 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

**Corset Covers 6617.**—(With round neck and shield sleeves or square neck and sleeveless.)—The well fitting corset cover contributes largely to the success of the blouse or the gown. Here are two, both of which are desirable. The tucked one will appeal to the women who like perfect smoothness above the waist line, while the gathered one is desirable for those of more slender figure. The tucked cover includes shield sleeves and is made with round neck, while the gathered cover is sleeveless and made with a square neck. All the materials that are used for garments of the sort are appropriate. As illustrated, however, the tucked corset cover is made of batiste embroidered in French style, while the gathered corset cover is made of lawn trimmed with embroidery and narrow frills. Dotted and cross-barred muslins are used as well as plain ones, and some women like Habutai silk for the purpose.



6617 Corset Cover;  
32 to 40 bust.

Both corset covers are made with fronts and back, but the tucked corset cover is lengthened over the shoulder to form the shield sleeves. The fronts are laid in tucks at the lower edges that are stitched flat. The gathered corset cover is simply full, regulated by means of beading threaded with ribbon. Either one can be finished with a peplum or a belt as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for either corset cover 2 yards 24, 1 1/4 yards 36, 7/8 yard 44 inches wide, with 3 yards of beading, 3 1/2 yards of edging for the gathered corset cover.

The pattern 6617 is cut in sizes for a 22, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust measure.

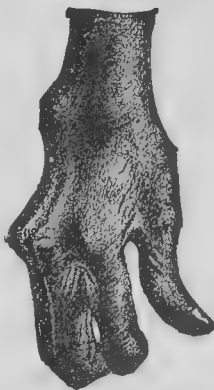
**One-piece Night-gown 6620.**—(For misses and small women.)—Simple night-gowns that are made with sleeves and body portions in one are a feature of this present season and this night-gown is simplicity itself. There are just shoulder and under-arm seams to be sewed up, yet it is graceful and attractive and altogether satisfactory. This one is of cross-barred muslin trimmed in a simple manner, but all the materials that are used for night-gowns are appropriate, lawn and batiste, dotted muslin and also the heavier longcloth and the like. It can be embroidered as illustrated or the neck and sleeve edges can be trimmed with lace or embroidery or in any way that pleases the wearer. It is open just a little at the centre front to provide additional comfort when slipping on and off. Altogether it is just as charming and attractive as well can



6620 One-Piece  
Night Gown,  
14, 16 and 18 years.

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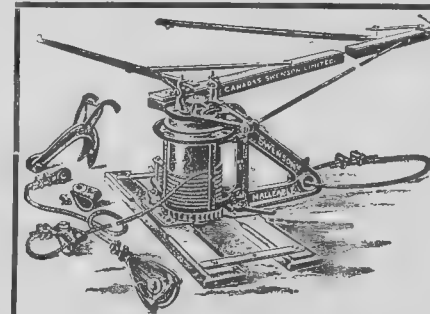


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I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhœa or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 95 WINDSOR, Ont.

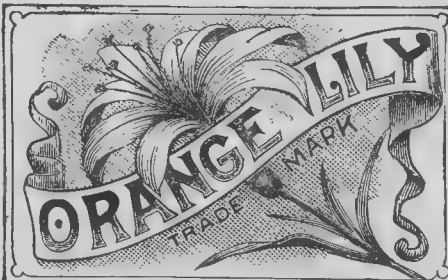


## Stump and Brush Pullers

We are the largest manufacturers of Stump and Brush Pullers in Canada, and the only ones making malleable machines. We have these machines adapted for all kinds of work—scrub oaks, willows and poplars, burned over or standing.

Write for Catalogue G, and state the kind of work you have to do.

CANADIAN SWENSONS LTD, Lindsay, Ontario, Canada.



## WOMEN CURED AT HOME

Women's disorders always yield from the very beginning of the treatment to the mild, but effective, action of Orange Lily. Within two or three days after commencing its use the improvement becomes noticeable, and this improvement continues until the patient is completely cured. Orange Lily is an applied or local treatment, and acts directly on the womanly organs, removing the congestion, toning and strengthening the nerves, and restoring perfect circulation in the diseased parts. In order to convince all suffering women of the value of this remedy, I will send a 35-cent box, enough for ten days' treatment, absolutely FREE to each lady sending me her address. MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 6

Orange Lily is recommended and sold in Winnipeg by The T. Eaton Co., Ltd.



**Superior Prints**

Ordinary calicoes could never have stood the test of more than 65 years, and be more popular today than ever before.

**Simpson-Eddystone Solid Black Prints**

have endured all these years as the perfect cotton dress-goods, because of their superior quality of cloth and absolutely fadeless color.

If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Prints write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co., Phila., Pa.  
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

### Don't Throw It Away!

Though a dress, a ribbon, a boa, a curtain is soiled or faded, it may be made as beautiful as ever.

### Dye It With MAYPOLE SOAP

—the easy home dye that does not stain hands or kettle. 24 rich, fadeless colors.

Colors 10c, Black 15c, at all dealers, or postpaid with free Booklet "How to dye" from

F. L. BENEDICT & CO. 78 Montreal.



### A Churn For Women



This is our "LEADER" CHURN—made of the best White Oak—which won't chip or peel like glass or crockery—absolutely sanitary—and may be operated by foot or hand. If your dealer does not handle Leader Churns, write us direct. 53

CUMMER-DOWSWELL LIMITED, - Hamilton, Ont.

### CLIMB!

Don't let a poor education keep you under. So long as you can read and write, you can easily improve yourself in your spare time. Our

#### BEGINNERS' COURSE

Starts you at the first in Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic, Composition, Grammar and Geography—the most important subjects. Even a few minutes a day will enable you to master this course. 100 other courses. Ask for what you need.

**CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED**

Address, Dept. K., Toronto, Canada.

be. It is much to be commended for small women as well as for young girls.

The gown is made with front and back portions that are cut in one with the sleeves. The edges of the front opening can be finished in any way that may be liked or the opening can be omitted if preferred. The sleeves also can be made with or without openings.

The quantity of material required for the 16 year size is 6 yards 24 or 27, 3½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 2¾ yards of beading.

The pattern 6620 is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years of age.

**Girl's Princesse Dress 6619.**—(With tucked or plain sleeves, with or without collar.)—Princesse dresses are always pretty for the school girls and this one is made with a panel at the front that can be treated in a number



6619 Girl's Tucked Princesse Dress, 2 to 14 years.

of ways. As illustrated it is made from all-over embroidery and the dress is of mercerized batiste with trimming of embroidered flouncing, but suitable materials are many. The slightly older girls will find the dress a good one for graduation and occasions of the sort when it would be pretty made from embroidered batiste or Swiss muslin with trimming of lace, but for general summer wear it would be very dainty made from flowered organdie or lawn with the panel of the same or white as liked.

Hand embroidery could be used to good advantage, too, for this dress made of lawn, either linen or cotton, the panel embroidered, the trimming banding of lace, the flounce and bretelles of the material trimmed with lace, would be dainty and attractive in the extreme.

The dress is made with the panel and the side front portions, backs and side-backs and the flounce is straight and gathered and joined to the lower edge. The bretelles are made with straight outer edges, too, and are arranged on indicated lines. The sleeves are cut in one piece each. When left plain they are slightly longer than when tucked, but in either case they are gathered into bands. When the collar is desired it is joined to the neck edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 4 yards 24 or 27, 4¾ yards 32 or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide with 4¾ yards of flouncing 10 inches wide, 7 yards of banding to make as illustrated; or, 6 yards of plain material 24 or 27, 4¾ yards 32 or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 6619 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

### My Motto.

I would be true, for there are those who trust me;  
I would be pure, for there are those who care;  
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;  
I would be brave, for there is much to dare.  
I would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;  
I would be giving and forget the gift;  
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;  
I would look up, and laugh, and love, and lift.

—Howard Arnold Walter.

Never to tire, never grow cold; to be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always; like God, to love always—this is duty.

### When the Green Gits Back In The Trees.

In spring, when the green gits back in the trees,

And the sun comes out and stays,  
And yer boots pull on with a good, tight squeeze,

And you think of yer barefoot days;  
When you ort to work and you want to not,

And you and yer wife agrees  
It's time to spade up the garden lot,  
When the green gits back on the trees—

Well! work is the least o' my idees  
When the green, you know, gits back in the trees!

When the green gits back in the trees, and bees

Is a buzzin' aroun' again  
In that kind of a lazy go-as-you-please

Old gait they bum aroun' in;  
When the groun's all bald where the hayrick stood,

And the crick's riz, and the breeze  
Coaxes the bloom in the old dogwood,

And the green gits back in the trees—  
I like, as I say, in sich scenes as these,

The time when the green gits back in the trees!

When the whole tailfeathers o' winter time

Is all pulled out and gone!  
And the sap it thaws and begins to climb,

And the sweat it starts out on  
A feller's forred, a-gittin' down

At the old spring on his knees—  
I kindo' like yest a-loafin' roun'

When the green gits back in the trees—

Jest a-potterin' roun' as I durn please,

When the green, you know, gits back in the trees.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

### "War Expenditure and Peace Expenditure: A Contrast."

The above is the title of a pamphlet that we have received from the Peace Society of the City of New York. This Society has Andrew Carnegie for its president, and among its officers and directors are included a very large number of widely-known personages. It is not an organization that proposes disarmament. Perhaps we cannot do better than quote its platform, which is as follows:—

"The New York Peace Society exists for the purpose of forwarding the cause of international peace. Its platform is a broad one, and there is room within its fellowship for men who differ widely as to measures and methods. It includes both those who deny all place to armaments, and those who fear, in the present state of civilization, to abolish large armies and navies. It urges, however, neither non-resistance nor great armaments, but exists to strengthen the forces which are leading toward international goodwill, and the substitution of law for war. It proposes to do this:

"1. By working for a wider application of the principle of arbitration.

"2. By encouraging resort to the Hague Tribunal.

"3. By promoting mediation.

"4. By advocating a reduction of armaments.

"5. By denying the right of conquest.

"6. By resisting forcible and unjust commercial exploitation.

"7. By fostering sentiments of sympathy and respect among nations.

"8. By holding up true ideals of national honor and greatness.

"9. By furthering the work of the Interparliamentary Union, the Peace Societies here and abroad, and all associations of capitalists, workingmen, and others in sympathy with the peace movement.

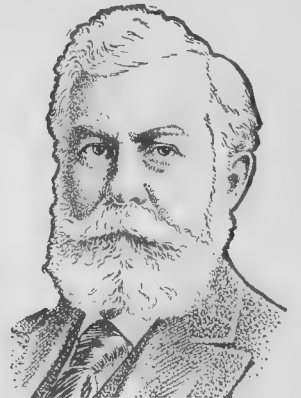
"10. By urging that the Hague Conferences become automatic, periodic and self-governing, that the International Court of Arbitral Justice be constituted,

# RHEUMATISM

Let Me Send You a Dollar's Worth of the Great Michigan External Remedy Which is Curing Thousands to Try

Free. Just

Sign and Mail My Coupon



FREDERICK DYER, Corresponding Sec'y.

Let us cure your Rheumatism (no matter where located, how severe, or whether it is chronic, acute, muscular, sciatic, lumbago or gout) with our powerful, yet harmless **Magic Foot Drafts**. They have even cured cases of 50 and 40 years' standing where baths and doctors and medicine failed.

**Just sign and mail the coupon below.** Return mail will bring you prepaid a regular \$1 pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan cure for every kind of Rheumatism—chronic or acute—muscular, sciatic, lumbago or gout—**To try FREE.** Then if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. You are the judge, and we take your word. We know what Magic Foot Drafts are doing, for we send them everywhere, and wait for our pay until the work is done.

Let us send you a pair. Valuable illustrated book-let free with the Trial Drafts. Send no money—just the coupon. Do it to-day—now.



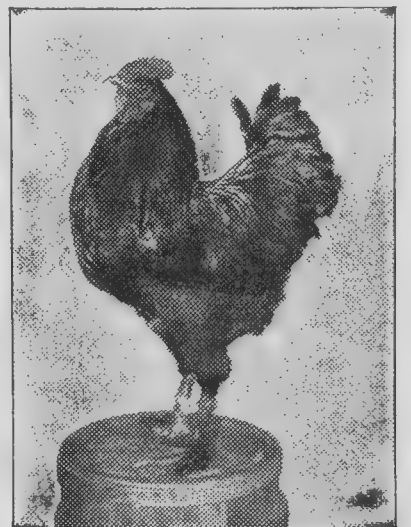
### This \$1.00 Coupon FREE

Good for a regular \$1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to Try (as explained above) to

Name.....

Address.....

Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, 411 F. Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.



# KODAK

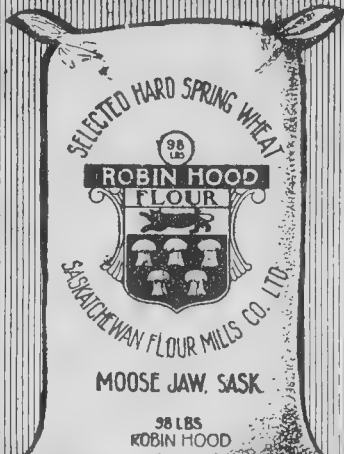
Means photography with the bother left out. Picture taking is simple and inexpensive by the Kodak system, and there are pictures everywhere that are worth the taking.

Ask your dealer or write us for a copy of our illustrated booklet, "The Kodak on the Farm."

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited  
Toronto, Canada



THIS IS THE  
FLOUR FOR  
YOU  
MADAM!



If You  
Can Afford to use  
the BEST buy  
Robin Hood  
Flour

"The Flour that is different."

If you do you will find that  
the cost of ROBIN HOOD is  
smallest after all.

The bigger loaf is one differ-  
ence.

Easier assimilations of the  
bread is another difference.

The sweeter flavor is a third  
difference.

There are other points of  
difference. Any one of them  
worth the extra cost.

THE  
Saskatchewan Flour  
Mills Co., Ltd.

Moose Jaw - - Sask.

2

ROBIN  
HOOD  
FLOUR  
IS DIFFERENT

This Beautiful Jewel Box Free



Made of heavy metal  
finished in Ormulu  
Gold. Will wear for  
years. Made in fancy  
shell shape design,  
footed, box and lid  
embossed with flowers.  
Lined inside with  
China silk, edged with  
silk cord. We give it  
positively free for sell-  
ing 20 packages of high  
grade post cards at 10c.

per package. Each package contains 6 high  
grade post cards embossed in colors and gold.  
Write to-day for post cards and when sold send  
us the money and we will send the Jewel Box  
post free.

THE WESTERN SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. G. WINNIPEG, CANADA



When the Catkins are Out.

This picture shows a beautiful specimen of the common native White Poplar just at the time  
of the catkin crop. The catkins come on just before the leaves. This picture was taken at  
Winnipeg on May 22, 1909. Anyone watching the trees can easily see when they reach the  
same stage this season and thus make comparisons as to the relative earliness of Spring.

and that a Universal Obligatory Arbi-  
tration Treaty be framed, to the end  
that a "Federation of the World" be  
realized."

The above is the platform of the  
New York Peace Society. But what  
we started out to do was to present  
some very striking statements made in  
the circular that they have sent out.  
These statements, of course, deal with  
the situation in the United States, but  
they are still of interest. Here are  
some of them:

"Ordinary income of the U. S. for  
1908-09, \$604,000,000. Appropriated for  
past wars and preparation for war,  
\$423,000,000, or 70 per cent. Left for  
other purposes, \$181,000,000, or 30 per  
cent.

"One 26,000 ton battleship (\$12,000,-  
000) plus 20 years' upkeep at \$800,000  
a year, equals \$28,000,000; then the  
junk heap. Twenty-eight million dol-  
lars equals 1,400 churches at \$20,000  
each, 7,000 farms at \$4,000 each, a col-  
lege education for 14,000 men or women  
at \$500 a year for four years.

"The cost of a battleship would build  
a macadam road of approved construc-  
tion between the cities of Chicago and  
New York.

"Fifty manual training schools could  
be built and equipped with necessary  
tools and appliances for the cost of a  
battleship, teaching the rudiments of a  
trade to 75,000 young people each year.

"The proposed White Mountain For-  
est Reserve, containing 250,000 acres of  
burned-over and unproductive lands,  
could be purchased and planted for the  
cost of one battleship.

"The price of two battleships is only  
one million dollars less than the esti-  
mated cost of making the proposed  
6-foot channel in the Mississippi River  
from St. Paul to the mouth of the  
Missouri River.

"The cost of a few battleships wisely  
spent in the fight against tuberculosis  
in New York City, coupled with proper  
legislation and co-operation of the  
people, would probably render this dis-  
ease as rare in a generation or two as  
is smallpox today. More than ten  
thousand now die annually in the city  
of tuberculosis.

"An investment of \$9,000,000 (three-  
fourths the cost of a battleship) used in

construction of irrigation works in Salt  
River Valley, Arizona, will reclaim  
240,000 acres, provide homes for 8,000  
families, and increase value of taxable  
property not less than \$24,000,000.

"The Congressional Library at Wash-  
ington, the finest library building in  
the world, was built for but little over  
half the cost of a battleship, and is  
maintained for three-fourths the cost of  
keeping a battleship afloat.

"Forty Y. M. C. A. buildings could  
be built and equipped throughout for  
the cost of a battleship, each building  
accommodating the young men in a  
city of 200,000 people."

### A Royal Heart.

Ragged, uncomely, and old and grey,  
A woman walked in a northern town.  
And through the crowd, as she wended  
her way,  
One saw her loiter and then stoop  
down,  
Putting something away in her old,  
torn gown.

"You are hiding a jewel!" the watcher  
said.  
(Ah! that was her heart—had the  
truth been read!)  
"What have you stolen?" he asked  
again.  
Then the dim eyes filled with a sudden  
pain,  
And under the flickering light of gas  
She showed him her gleaming. "It's  
broken glass,"  
She said; "I hae lifted it up frae the  
street  
To be oot o' the road o' the bairnies'  
feet!"

Under the fluttering rags astir  
That was a royal heart that beat!  
Would the world had more like her,  
Smoothing the road for its bairnies'  
feet.

There is only one way to be happy,  
and that is to make somebody else so;  
and you cannot be happy by going  
cross lots, you have to go the regular  
turnpike road.

## Caught Cold By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Tickling Sensa-  
tion In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chignecto Mines,  
N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1908, I caught  
cold by working in water, and had a  
very bad cough and that distressing,  
tickling sensation in my throat. I  
could not sleep at night, and my lungs  
were so very sore I had to give up work.  
Our doctor gave me medicine but it did  
me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's  
Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I  
had used two bottles I was entirely  
cured. I am always recommending it to  
my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup com-  
bines the potent healing virtues of the  
Norway pine tree with other absorbent,  
expectorant and soothing medicines of  
recognized worth, and is absolutely harm-  
less, prompt and safe for the cure of  
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore  
Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest,  
and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's  
Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and  
insist on getting what you ask for. It is  
put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine  
trees the trade mark, and the price 25  
cents.

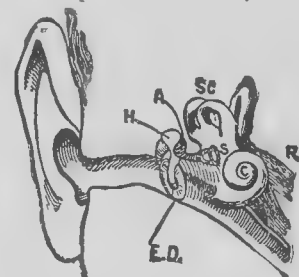
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn  
Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## DEAFNESS

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

By the Simplest Method  
Yet Discovered.

Ninety-five per cent. of the cases of deafness  
brought to our attention are the result of chronic  
catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The air  
passages become clogged by catarrhal deposits,  
stopping the action of the vibratory bones. Until  
these deposits are removed, relief is impossible.



E. D. The Drum; H. Hammer;  
A. Anvil; S. Stirrup; C. C. Semi-  
circular Canals; C. Cochlea.

The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying hence the inability of specialists to always effect a cure. Neither can eardrums cure deafness. But there is a scientific treatment for deafness and catarrh which is demonstrated every day by the use of Actina. The vapor generated in the "Actina" passes through the Eustachian tubes into the middle ear, removing the catarrhal obstructions and loosens up the bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup) in the inner ear, making them respond to the vibration of sound. Actina is also very successful in relieving ringing noises in the head. We have known people afflicted with this distressing trouble for years to be entirely relieved by a few weeks use. Actina has also been very successful in the treatment of hay fever, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, colds, headaches and other troubles that are directly or indirectly due to catarrh. Actina will be sent on trial post-paid. Write us about your case. Our advice will be free as well as a valuable book—Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease. Address, Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 104 D., 811 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

### CHILDREN TEETHING

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." and take no other kind. Twenty-Five cents a bottle.

Send \$1 Receive four wool cloth rem-  
nants suitable for boys' knee  
pants, up to 12 years. Give age  
and we will cut free. Send 50c. receive 25 wool  
quilt pieces, none under 6 inches square, bright  
colors. N. SOUTHCOTT CO. 2 King Street,  
London, Ont.

### Domestic Science in Minnesota.

Now that it is definitely settled that Manitoba is to have a domestic science course, it is of interest to note what is being done by other places that have got further along the same road. In this connection, we note that the Minnesota Domestic Science Division has just offered to put on a four days' course in a few places in that state. The course is handled through the Extension Department of the University. The plan is to charge a small admission fee for the course, and limit the attendance at each place to from 12 to 20 members.

Below we give the outline of the suggested course. We think it a very good short course in domestic science. It will serve to give a pretty good idea of the sort of work that we all hope soon to see done in each of our own Western Canadian provinces. The course follows:—

#### Suggested Course.

Tuesday Morning.—Food Nutrients; talk on preparing cereals, their food value, reasons for serving and how to serve. Demonstration.

Tuesday Afternoon.—Food Nutrients; talk on the value of corn and milk and



Dinner, Boys!

the codfish. Reasons for scalding corn meal. Demonstration.

Wednesday Morning.—Food Nutrients; talk on food value of potatoes, loss in preparation and loss in cooking; why potatoes should form part of diet. Demonstration.

Wednesday Afternoon.—Food Nutrients; talk on nutritive value of vegetables, and why vegetables should be used. Demonstration.

Thursday Morning.—Food Nutrients; talk on nutritive and money value of eggs. Demonstration.

Thursday Afternoon.—Talk on eggs continued. Methods of cooking; methods of preserving; canned eggs and egg preparations. Demonstration.

Friday Morning.—Food Nutrients; talk on broiling meats; meats best adapted to broiling; methods of broiling. Demonstration.

Friday Afternoon.—Food Nutrients; talk on value of meats; waste in preparation; nutritive value of meats and money value compared. Demonstration.

All things are more apt to come to those who don't wait for them.

By working for the good of all, we work for the good of ourselves. We only succeed as we work for the good of the whole.

I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Lincoln.

## How the Frost Fence "Gives" and "Takes," Like a Spring

ANY "coilless" Fence is liable to snap in certain weather conditions.

But the Frost is a coil Fence. In Winter, when steel Wire contracts, Frost coils "give" their surplus, instead of snapping like "coilless" Fence.

And in Summer, when the Wire expands, that surplus returns to the Frost coils, instead of sagging and causing the Fence to lose its shape.

And no matter how often contraction or expansion is caused, the Frost Fence always acts the same, like a Spring.

#### Merely Excuses

Lots of other Wire Fences have a Tension, Curve or Kink, as an excuse for "Give" and "Take." But the number of these "gives" and "takes" is limited. They cannot keep it up. It isn't in the Wire or the method to do so.

Both the Frost Field-Erected and the Frost Woven Fence have extra provisions for "Give" and "Take." But no others have it. You simply cannot find another Fence which will retain its shape like the Frost.

Please remember that when buying Fence!

#### Make Our Own Wire

We are the only Fence Makers in Canada who Make and Galvanize Wire exclusively for Fence purposes.

Wire, to give satisfactory service in Canada, should be made especially to fight off the peculiar Canadian climate, which simply knocks the very life out of most Fences. But all Wire is not made with Canadian conditions in view.

For that reason we decided to Make and Galvanize our own Wire. So we built a Mill for Wire-making, and another for Galvanizing, and installed the most modern Machinery in use.

Then we obtained the services of one of the most Expert Wire-Makers in America. A man with 25 years of Wire-Making experience back of him.

The new Frost Wire is Annealed so scientifically that it possesses the proper temper for Canadian conditions.

Every inch is of uniform temper, and stronger than any other No. 9 Wire. It will not snap, regardless of the peculiar Canadian weather variations.

About 75 per cent. of Wire Fences rust 12 or 15 years sooner than they should. This is because they are Galvanized too thinly.

When Frost Wire goes through its Double Galvanizing process, the Galvanizing not only "coats" it but goes deep into it, becoming a part of the Wire itself.

Frost Galvanizing is doubly thick, yet it will not scale.

This gives the Frost Fence a life of about 10 to 15 years longer than most Fences. No peculiar climate can rust the new Frost Fence.

Send for free Booklet and Samples.

Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co.

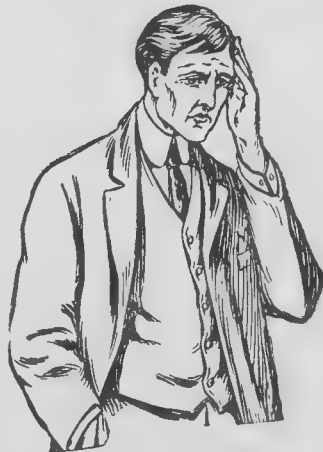
Winnipeg, Man.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Hamilton, Ont.

# "Frost" Fence

It is far better to be

## An Old Man Who Feels Young than A Young Man Who Feels Old



HERE IS AN OLD YOUNG MAN



Here are the books that give the secret of perpetual youth. Let me send them to you, free.



HERE IS A YOUNG OLD MAN

Years count for nothing when you have the vitality. You can feel young all your life when there is ample nerve force to back your courage. Let me make you a "HEALTH BELT MAN." Let me supply you with that vim, vigor and manly strength which conquers all obstacles. A man at 60 should be in the prime of life; early decline unfits you for the world's work. I have talked with more than 100,000 debilitated men; the lack of vital vigor is responsible for most failures; you can't command the attention and admiration of women or even men if you lack personal vitality. My HEALTH BELT fills you full of vital force; it strengthens weakened parts; it gives you courage to meet squarely any eyes which may look into yours. You become as attractive in your personal influence as the strongest, most full-blooded man you know. Thousands upon thousands have been cured

by my HEALTH BELT. Worn nights for two or three months, it sends the continuous tonic current of electricity into your system all the time you are sleeping. No privations, no medicines, no restrictions, excepting that all dissipations must cease. Cures weak back in one night; benefits from first hour. It has special attachments which carry the current to the weakened parts. Used by both sexes for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. James Robb, Glenboro, Man. writes: "Your Health Belt restored me to manly vigor. Use my name as you see fit." If in or near this city, call and try the Belt in my office, otherwise send for the free book, which explains all and tells you how, for a few dollars, my Health Belt will give you back your manhood. No charge for advice at office or by mail. Use the coupon if more convenient.

#### FREE UNTIL CURED

You can have the Belt on trial until cured, before paying for it, or if you prefer to pay cash you get a discount.

DR. D. L. SANDEN CO.;  
140 Yonge Street; Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs—Please send me in plain, sealed envelope, free of all charge, your Health Booklets.

Name.....  
Address.....



## From A Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

There's the courage that neives you in starting to climb,  
The Mount of Success rising sheer.  
And when you've slipped back there's the courage sublime,  
That keeps you from shedding a tear.  
These two kinds of courage, I give you my word,  
Are worthy of tribute; but, then,  
You'll not reach the summit unless you've the third—  
The courage to try it again.

### HANDY WAYS OF KEEPING RECIPES.

It is not very much use having a number of good recipes unless they are kept in some handy way, because usually when we want to use one we have not very much time to make search for it.

It is always best to keep all cake recipes together, all recipes for preserves, and so on with the different kinds. The most usual way is to have a book and either copy them in, or, if taken from some paper, cut the recipe out and paste it in the book under the proper heading. Don't just copy one in after another, for if you get anything of a collection it becomes difficult to find a particular one when you want it.

One of the very best methods is to procure a number of large sized envelopes, about ten inches by four, and made to open at the side. On the flap of each write the kind of recipes the envelope is to contain, and then as you secure them slip the clipping or the copy into the envelope. It can be referred to readily and one of the advantages of this way of doing is that you can have plenty of sub-divisions. For instance, instead of having but one envelope for "preserves" you can have one for "jellies", one for "jams", another for "marmalades", and instead of just "meats", have one each for "boiled meats", "baked meats", "fried meats" and so on.

It's wonderful the help a busy person will get from keeping recipes systematically. One housewife has a separate envelope for "emergency dishes" so that when someone turns up unexpectedly, should she be unprepared, she goes to this envelope and with possibly limited resources finds a suggestion for a tasty meal. We all know how our wits are apt to desert us when we most want to think of "something nice for supper".

No recipe should be allowed a place of honor in our book or envelope until it has been tested. Perhaps there is some little thing about it we don't like, and which the second time of trying we will alter. After we get it just right, give it its place.

Or useful cooking information may be arranged in this fashion: Have a small sized writing pad; tear off a sheet, and on this paste your recipe or copy it. On the top right hand corner write the heading under which it should come "puddings", "pickles", or whatever it is. Then put all the different recipes together and place in some convenient drawer, with a slip of paper between to keep the various kinds separate. When it comes to be wanted each recipe, being on a separate sheet of paper, can be readily propped up on the table before you and its instructions followed.

Properly kept recipes are one of the great "labor saving devices" within the reach of all. Have a place for "invalid cooking". While the members of the household are well, you will come across many a recipe of this kind, but they don't seem so numerous when you want them. Be prepared for the "rainy day".

Suppose our means are very limited, but we want to give some friend or acquaintance a little remembrance at her wedding time. What better than to copy out for her a certain number of our best recipes of various kinds, and one or two "household hints" we ourselves have learned from experience. The bride to be will certainly appreciate the time and labor spent and the practical way taken of helping her.

### THE SHADOWS WE CAST.

Here is a story taken from a newspaper of the other day. A little newsboy entered a car on an elevated railway, and, slipping into a seat, was soon asleep. Presently two young ladies came in and took seats opposite to him. The child's feet were bare, his clothes were ragged, and his face was pinched and drawn, showing marks of hunger and suffering. The young ladies noticed him, and seeing that his cheek rested against the hard window-sill one of them got up and quietly raising his head slipped her muff under it for a pillow.

The kind act was observed. An old gentleman in the next seat, without a word, held out a quarter to the young lady, nodding toward the boy. After a moment's hesitation she took it, and as she did so another man handed her a dime, a woman across the aisle held out some pennies, and almost before the young woman realized what she was doing she was taking a collection, every one in the car passing her something for the poor boy. So from the young woman's one gentle little act there had gone out a wave of influence touching the hearts of two score of people and leading each of them to do something.

Common, ordinary, everyday life is full of just such kindly deeds. Are we doing them as well as seeing them?

### "THE NIGHT HAS A THOUSAND EYES."

Miss Margaret Freeston—

Dear Editor:—I see my first letter had first place in your new correspondence column and I am writing again so soon, knowing that you will not put it in if it will crowd out more interesting letters like the later ones printed.

Your accounts of Hull House are very interesting. How far removed the work there seems from the daily routine here, where one can hardly imagine what a life spent under such circumstances would be like. To one who has spent her days on the prairie the conditions there, in the heart of the city, seem well-nigh impossible. I am glad you like Silas Marner. I spent a number of months studying it under a good tutor who made it more interesting than ever. As we studied the plot and characters the latter seemed quite like old friends. So when I read your first article on The Weaver of Raveloe, I hunted up my little volume from a top shelf and spent the evening (and I am afraid far into the night) in renewing old friendships.

Have we any astronomers, amateur or otherwise, among our readers? It is a number of years since I first became interested in the stars and tried to find the names of some of the most conspicuous stars and constellations, and the interest has been increasing, as it is sure to do. The wonder is that so many people, for so many years, see the skies studded with stars and give them only a passing glance. Possibly you will hear a remark on "the great number of stars there are tonight". Or some one will point to a particularly bright one, an evening star, perhaps, with the statement that they "never saw such a bright one before", when it has been there every night for a month or more. But even then they do not seek its name nor note its position that they may know it again. But let once their interest be aroused and it will stay aroused, for there is always more to learn. Favorite stars are noted night after night and if they disappear in the winter are eagerly watched for in their season. A favorite constellation is like an old friend. Perhaps it is seen all winter, but is absent from the summer skies, until one fall morning when you rise before the sun you see the familiar outline in the sky. It gets earlier and earlier until at last a bedtime peep-out of your window after the light is out shows it climbing above the horizon.

Well, my pen has run away with me. I meant to write only the question at the beginning of the paragraph. I hope it will interest some one, however, and I

## Wear Ruthstein's STEEL SHOES



Absolute Protection Against

Colds, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Discomfort  
No More Blistered, Aching Feet  
**GOOD-BYE to CORNS and BUNIONS!**

**Off With the Old, Rough, Wrinkled Leather!  
On With the Comfortable STEEL SHOES!**

**FREE**

Write for book "The Sole of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes on blank.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best All-Leather Shoes. And comfort! The very first time you slip your feet into Steel Shoes they feel fine. They need no "breaking-in." And the longer you wear Steel Shoes the better you like them, for they keep your feet warm dry and comfortable—though you work in mud or slush up to your shoe tops. Steel Shoes are shaped to fit the foot, and the rigid steel bottoms and sides force them to keep their shape. No warping, no twisting, no leaking possible. And they are as light as any ordinary work shoes.

### How Our 1910 Model Steel Shoes Are Made The Wonderful Steel Bottoms

Steel Shoes solve the problem of the Perfect Work Shoe for all times to come.

The soles of Steel Shoes and an inch above the soles are stamped out of a special light, thin, rust-resisting steel. One piece of seamless steel from toe to heel. As a further protection from wear, and a means of giving a firm foothold, the bottoms are studded with adjustable steel rivets.

The adjustable steel rivets of the 1910 model Steel Shoes add the finishing touch of perfection. Practically all the wear comes on these steel rivets. When steel rivets wear down you can instantly replace them with new rivets. And the rivets at the tip of toe and ball of foot are the only ones that wear. Steel Shoes never go to the Repair Shop, for there's no need to wear but the rivets. And the Steel Soles shed mud almost as easily as they shed water. The cost is only 30 cents for 50 extra steel rivets. No other repairs are ever needed.

The uppers are made of the very best quality of pliable waterproof leather, and firmly riveted to soles. There is greater strength and longer service and more foot comfort in Steel Shoes than in any other working shoes in existence. It's in the steel and the pliable leather and the way they are put together.

### Throw Away Rubber Boots, Felt Boots and "Arctics!"

Rubber or felt boots heat the feet and make them sweaty and tender. Nothing more uncomfortable or more harmful to the feet. One pair of Steel Shoes will outlast at least three pairs of felt or rubber boots.

A man who wears Steel Shoes doesn't have to own three different styles of working shoes. No arctics or felt boots necessary.

### Secret of Steel Shoe Elasticity

Steel Shoes have thick, springy Hair Cushion Insoles, which are easily removable for cleansing and airing. They absorb perspiration and foot odors—absorb the jar and shock when you walk on hard or stony ground. They keep your feet free from callouses, blisters and soreness.

### Steel Shoes Save Doctor Bills

Wear Steel Shoes and you need not suffer from Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiffness of the Joints and other troubles and discomforts caused by cold, wet feet. Keep your feet always warm, dry and comfortable in Steel Shoes. They protect your health and save doctor bills, while adding to your comfort.

### Low Prices on Steel Shoes

Sizes 5 to 12, 6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high.

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 a pair; better grade of leather, \$3.00 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5 a pair.

Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, \$5 a pair; extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6 a pair.

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### One Pair Will Outwear 3 to 6 Pairs of Leather Shoes

The comfort of Steel Shoes is remarkable. Their economy is simply astounding! Practically all the wear comes on the rivets in the bottoms, and the rivets can be replaced very easily. Don't sweat your feet in rubber boots or torture them in rough, hard, twisted, shapeless leather shoes. Order a pair of Steel Shoes today. Sizes, 5 to 12.

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We strongly recommend the 6-inch high, at \$3.50 a pair, or 9 inches at \$5, as they give best satisfaction for general service.

In ordering, state size of shoe you wear. Enclose \$3.50 a pair for 6-inch high, and the best and most comfortable working shoes you ever wore will promptly be shipped to you. Your money refunded if Steel Shoes are not exactly as represented when you see them. Send today!

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I enclose.....for \$.....

in payment for.....pair Steel Shoes.

Size.....

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Town.....Province.....

County.....

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Fire or lightning are no menace to the safety of a structure protected by the new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Galt "Art" Sidings.

The "Galt" is not the first shingle—but it's the first perfect shingle. Why shouldn't it be—haven't we the weaknesses of all others to warn us?

The fiercest gale can't drive rain or snow through the Gale-proof, Closed-end, Side-locks, or the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock of the "Galt" Shingles.

Covered nailing flanges both top and sides—no wind can loosen them. No openings or cleats. Easiest and quickest to lay. Handsome Bold Gothic Tile patterns—fit for a palace. Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets—Guaranteed to last a life time. Ask for Catalog "B-3"—it tells all about them.

**THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.**  
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

# "Galt" Shingles

shall only add, what a good hobby it is for the western woman. Where is there such an expanse of sky as on the prairie with no woods nor skyscrapers to interfere with the view, and where we have not much variety in the scenery? And what a good chance to study it in the long evenings or during the long drives home across the prairie.

Though I have no present intention of homesteading if the right were given to women, I should like to see the law made to that effect, as no doubt many would take advantage of it.

I'll close by sending a resolve of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's that I read lately:—

"I have resolved, for many years, to live in the present, never to mourn over the blunders of the past, as the page is turned, and there is no remedy for what is done, except the wisdom experience may give. Neither do I indulge in fears of the future as it is impossible to tell what one day may bring forth."

I think this is a good resolve for those who join our "light-hearted company of friends", as it is a very cheery viewpoint.

—Manitoba Maid.

P. S.—Can you, or any reader, tell me where I can obtain a poem called, I think, "The Pigeon", written as a contrast to The Raven, by Poe? The bird is taken as an emblem of light and hope and faith, just the opposite of the raven. I have not read it, only heard of it and have tried for a long time to get it.—M. M.

[Very glad you wrote again. Don't be afraid to come often. Is not what you say about the stars—"the interest is increasing"—true about all things in "God's out-of-doors", the more we think about and notice them? "And there is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon and another glory of the stars"; yet not individual glories only, but the sum of all is for us. I am trying to get you the information you want about "The Pigeon". Will mention it later.—M.F.]

#### A TIRED MOTHER.

"I am so weary of my home," she cried,  
"And of its endless tasks so mean and small;  
I long to mingle with the world outside,  
To drink from life's full cup. The drops that fall  
From beakers others clasp, though gladly quaffed,  
Slake not my thirst; my hand must hold the draught."

She feels a little hand slip into hers,  
And little fingers clinging to her gown;  
And in her heart a tender memory stirs  
Of violet eyes with lids by death shut down;  
And as she lifts the little hinderer up—  
"I drink," she cries, "at least from love's full cup."

"Forgive, dear Lord, forgive the foolish speech,  
For love is all; without it life is naught;  
Let me but have the blessings of my reach,  
And I will nevermore complain of aught;  
Life's cup may hold for woman what it will,  
Without love's wine she will be thirsty still."

"And, knowing this, how have I dared to call—  
When love doth make the humblest toil divine—  
My daily round of duties mean and small?  
Oh, darling, press your warm soft lips to mine,  
While I thank God I safe at home abide,  
Nor envy dwellers in the world outside."

—Mrs. E. V. Wilson.

#### "THE PRACTICAL CLUB."

Being interested in the report that a woman's club had been organized in the town of Gretna, Manitoba, I wrote to the secretary asking for some particulars of it, receiving in reply a most kind letter saying that it was a pleasure to give any information regarding their plan. This is what she says further:—

"In a small town, life, especially in the winter, has a tendency to become very hum-drum. We felt this, and decided this winter to try to make it more

interesting, so we thought of a club. The question then was, what kind of a club? The majority wished for something to bring us together in a social way, but that alone did not satisfy us. We felt we would like to extend our knowledge in some practical way, hence the Club name. One of our ladies is a graduate nurse of New York. She very kindly offered to give us the benefit of her experience in a series of lessons along the line of first aid to the injured. We make it very practical by, whenever it is possible, each of us doing the work which has been demonstrated to us. The first lesson was the proper making of a bed for the comfort of a patient; then changing a bed with a patient in it; then poultice making, taking pulse and temperature, etc., etc. We have also made some study of ventilation. It is not the intention to confine ourselves to this kind of work alone, but to take up any questions conducive to the health and comfort of the inmates of our homes.

"We meet from three to five on Friday afternoons, except the last Friday in each month, when we meet in the evenings. After our practical work is over we take our fancy work and have a social chat and before going home a cup of tea or coffee is served with cake or sandwiches. In the evenings our meeting is purely social."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### WOMEN AND THE FAR NORTH.

A honeymoon in the arctic regions does not sound like a particularly pleasant way of starting married life, does it? Yet Commander Peary, of whom we hear so much now, and his wife spent theirs in this fashion. She is the only woman, I believe, who has wintered with an expedition in these regions; no other woman has ever been so far north as she, or assisted in an attempt to discover the north pole. In his book "Northward Over the Great Ice" Commander Peary says:—

"On September 12th (1891) an interesting event occurred at Anniversary Lodge in the arrival of a little nine-pound stranger, Marie Annighito Peary. This little blue-eyed snowflake, born at the close of the Arctic summer day, deep in the heart of the White North, far beyond the limits of civilized people or habitations, saw the cold grey light of the Arctic autumn once only before the great night settled upon us. Then she was bundled deep in soft warm Arctic furs and wrapped in the Stars and Stripes."

After all these long years of patient endeavor, Peary, now in his fifty-fourth year, has attained his desire. There are few women who would have been willing, as Mrs. Peary has been, to sacrifice all that ordinarily goes to make up a married woman's life, in order that her husband might continue in his unswerving devotion to one idea, and that the discovery of the North Pole, which necessitated long absences with no means of communication.

Another woman whose name is linked with these northern lands is Miss Mi Rasmussen, who as companion and officially recognized secretary accompanied her brother to Greenland, he having been sent in the interests of research work by the Danish Government and others. In the second most northerly colony of Greenland, in the midst of the Eskimos, they pitched their tents, for they had come to learn the manners, customs and folklore of this people. As far as possible they tried to live their life, and though at first they were not made very welcome, gradually and with tact the way was won. Among the Eskimos the women are the better story tellers, but it sometimes took quite a large offering of coffee to make them friendly enough to talk about the days gone by and the traditions of their ancestors. When Miss Rasmussen and her brother went to visit at an Eskimo hut they would have to enter on all fours, and then present their offering of coffee, which, when ready, was served in cups, and after the addition of reindeer fat and candy, drunk out of the saucers.

After getting on really friendly terms with some of the women they would talk to Miss Rasmussen freely, and she would spend much of her time before her typewriter writing down the tales they told her, which, of course, were always related in the Greenland language. Thus

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has no equal as a waterproofer. After we have used it for thirty years, everybody is learning its value for every waterproofing purpose.

## Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of genuine Trinidad Lake asphalt.

There is no roofing substitute for Genasco—none will last so long.

Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Look for the hemisphere trade mark. That's a surer guide than the looks of the roofing. It is your real guarantee, but we'll write you a guarantee, if you think you need it. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

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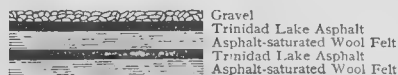
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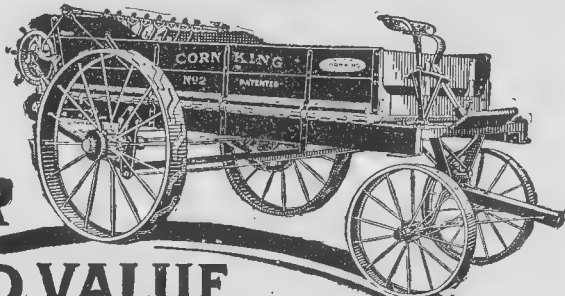
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GOOD MANURE SPREADERS are now so generally recognized as big money makers, time and labor savers, that the demand has grown by leaps and bounds. The result is that the market has become flooded with spreaders of slipshod quality. Therefore don't be influenced by extravagant claims when choosing your spreader. Look to the actual construction, the materials, the practical points of strength and operation. Look to the experience, equipment and standing of the manufacturer.

## I H C Spreaders

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These spreaders of the I H C line have proved their value in actual operation in the hands of satisfied farmers everywhere. The 1910 patterns represent the development of study, experience and practical use. Their strength to withstand the hardest strains, their sure, steady, simple operation, their light draft—these features have been tested by us as well as by the farming world and found right.

Don't delay the day of realizing on the full value of every bushel of manure. Get a spreader now—and choose carefully. Buy the spreader of proved value—of uniform high quality. Buy the spreader that is built on the right principle, of the finest materials, by the highest class of skilled workmen, in the best manure spreader works in the world. If you do that, you will get an I H C. No other spreaders have ever done the work as well, as quickly or as easily as the I H C line. For no others are so good on any point of construction. You owe it to yourself to investigate the I H C spreader that meets your needs.

I H C spreaders are made in various sizes, from 30 bushels to 70 bushels capacity, and there is a style and size for every section and condition. Choose to suit your special requirements from the only complete line. Large spreaders for big operations—spreaders for orchards, vineyards—in fact, for every condition.

It will be of considerable advantage to you to call on our local agent for catalogues and full information, or write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for these today. CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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was a taste of the modern world introduced into the quest for old lore.

#### WORTH TRYING.

**A Use for Old Papers.** Fold them neatly until they are about nine by twelve inches in size, and when you have a pile the desired height tie them firmly together with string. This is the foundation for a footstool, which will be found very handy for use on a stone doorstep on summer evenings, or for placing under one's feet when sitting in a chair on a damp lawn. The paper, being a non-conductor, forms a foundation hard to equal for the purposes mentioned. Cover this with some heavy cloth like bed ticking; then with some ordinary ornamental covering, preferably a washable material.

**A Seasonable Marmalade.** One large grape fruit, one orange, one lemon. Cut up in small pieces, removing ends and pith, and put through the food chopper. Then put three times as much water with it, and let it stand until the next day. Boil five minutes, take it off, and add five pounds of granulated sugar and let stand until the next day. Put over the fire and cook slowly for two hours. This will make from twelve to sixteen glasses, and is well worth trying.

#### BETWEEN OURSELVES.

How many longings and desires and hopes and fears come with the spring time! The vacant place, the unsatisfied ambition, the heartache of failure, the loneliness, all seem so real. Yet from the unrest and growth of the spring, come the fullness and beauty of the summer.

There has been no response yet to "Homesteader's" request for a recipe for old fashioned apple dumplings. Will some one please give the help from their experience.

As one of our "company of friends", won't you write and suggest ways in which we can make this page more helpful, more interesting? Can't we advance yet another step, and mutually benefit?

Address letters to Margaret Freeston, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

### Dressing Well and Economically By Simple Home Methods.

#### An Article on Dyeing by an Expert.

Now is the time that the cleverness of the housewife, or rather the mother, is made apparent by the gathering of articles of dress or wearing apparel and saving them from the house-cleaning rubbish box.

In this house-cleaning time one will go through old trunks and boxes, discarding garments right and left, and with a last sigh for a frock that has done good service, throw them away with the other things that have accumulated during the year.

The wise woman will not do this. She will look these clothes over carefully and if the material seems good, she'll lay them aside for future use. Just because the dress has become faded, or lost its freshness, or the shade is out of fashion, is no sign that it has outlived its usefulness.

Many a woman can easily dress in the new shades and styles, without buying a single new thing. There may be changes in styles since the old dress was worn, but these changes in style have no terrors for the thrifty woman who knows the possibilities of dyes. If the materials in last year's clothes are seemingly good, but a little faded or soiled, she'll convert the color into one of the new, fashionable shades. And with a few up-to-date patterns she'll have new dresses, correct in style and color.

Remnants, that are real bargains, are on sale quite often in the different stores, the only reason for the low price being that the shade is out of fashion. Quite a saving in a new suit can be made by buying up such pieces and dyeing them to meet the dictates of fashion. If the material is wool or silk, a dye that is especially adapted to these materials should be used. If it is linen, cotton or mixed goods, a

dye made for cotton will give the best results. It is as easy as washing a handkerchief to get handsome new shades by using dye suitable for the material to be dyed, and any woman with a little time and care can thus effect an immense saving in her dress bills.

The use of dyes for coloring trimmings to harmonize with a dress or suit is endless. With a little perseverance, the careful dyer can obtain any color or shade to match or blend with her gown, while faded hosiery, veils and feathers can be made to give longer service by using dye to brighten or change the color. Portiers, couch covers, table covers and shadow curtains can also be given new life and added beauty and will fill the housewife's heart with joy at the marvelous color schemes that can be carried out in her home with little expense.

There are a few precautions, however, that should be used before and during the dyeing process, but if the directions that are given with the dyes are closely followed, no one need have other than the best results.

The first thing to be done is to have all the garments or wearing apparel free from grease. Grease spots can be taken out with benzine and afterwards washed with warm soapsuds.

Now, remember that all dyeing should be done at a gentle boil, and use a vessel large enough for the proper manipulation of the goods. Be sure, though, that the dye is completely dissolved before putting it into the dye vessel.

Keep stirring the goods. Use a smooth round stick, such as a broom handle. Do not use anything sharp or pointed as it might tear the material. Turn the goods gently, completely and with absolute regularity. Many of the uneven results obtained occur through poor manipulation.

Under no circumstances rush the dyeing because the shade looks beautiful or deep enough, for all colors appear much darker when wet. Full shades usually require about an hour's boiling.

Remember, also, that all articles must be well washed in many changes of water after the dye, or until free from color. Otherwise the color may crock. Never dye a light color in a vessel which has had a dark color in it without first cleaning the vessel thoroughly.

Now a word about the colors. If the original color is white, any color can be dyed on it. If it is cream, it can be dyed any darker shade of similar character.

Red can be dyed a darker red, crimson, wine, navy blue, brown or black.

Orange a darker orange, olive, red, brown or black.

Yellow a darker yellow, olive green, orange, red or black.

Green a darker green, olive, brown or black.

Blue a darker blue, navy, plum, dark brown, dark green or black.

Violet a darker violet, plum, olive green or black.

Brown a darker brown, wine color or black.

Greys can be dyed a darker shade, wine, maroon, navy blue, dark blue, green, brown or black. Or if very light, lavender, pink, rose or baby blue.

Good judgment should be used in combining shades, for you cannot dye a light shade over a darker one without first stripping. Nor a light shade over a dull one. The number of shades which may be produced by mixing two or more colors is limitless. Many textile mills produce their whole range of shades from about eight or nine standard colors by mixing them in different proportions.

Home dyeing is quite a simple operation, and if the home dyer will only use good judgment and observe the precautions given above, failures will rarely occur.

The habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.

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**DON'T** put it off any longer. From now on 'till harvest you are going to be busier every day. Your grain is likely to ripen all at once. Then you'll want to cut it quickly. You can't do it unless you are prepared with the best harvesting machines—in proper condition.

To be sure of getting the best machine for your needs—you must make a careful selection. That takes time. That's why we say start today. Because

we know if you go into the matter carefully you will choose a McCormick. The McCormick Binder will meet your requirements as no other machine will. It is built to meet the conditions encountered on the Canadian farm. It has stood the test of years. Its capacity to handle grain that is tangled or down; its simplicity, strength, durability, light draft, uniform, good work and the reliable work of its knottor, combine to make it the best machine for you.

Other farm machines of McCormick

make, a long line, are not less valuable than the Binder. The line includes: Harvesting Machines, Binder Twine, Mowers, Tedders, Hay Rakes and Side Delivery Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disk, Shoe and Hoe Drills, Cultivators and Seeders, Smoothing Spring Tooth and Disk Harrows, Land Rollers and Scurffers. McCormick dealers also handle Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Hay Presses, Wagons, Sleighs and Manure Spreaders.

Every McCormick everywhere is recognized by farmers as a leader in its class. But we don't ask you to take our word for this. We say—Start today to investigate so you will have time to make a proper decision.

For catalogue and specific information on any McCormick machine call on the local dealer or write direct to nearest branch house.

**CANADIAN BRANCHES:** International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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A Planet Jr farm or garden Cultivator often does three to six times the work of one man with ordinary implements; and cultivates the ground so thoroughly that you get more and better crops. You are actually losing money without a Planet Jr. Strong and substantially built. Fully guaranteed. Lasts a lifetime.

**New No. 14 Planet Jr. Double-Wheel Disc-Hoe, Cultivator and Plow** has three adjustable discs on each side, a pair of new-idea pronged cultivator teeth that run shallow next the row, steels for plowing, furrowing, and covering, and a pair of leaf-lifters.

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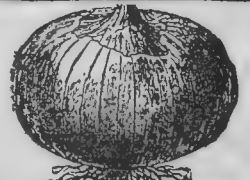
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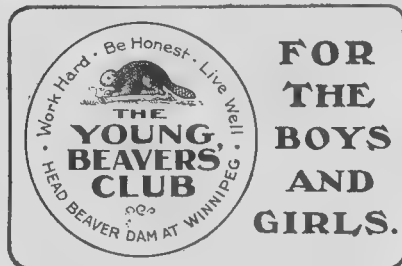
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**FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.**

Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

### Pilgrims All.

Just a little laughter  
Just a little woe,  
Just a flash of summer-time  
Till the roses go.  
Just a little hand-clasp—  
That's the toll you pay,  
If you go a-travelling  
The heart's highway.

Through the sunny weather,  
Under cloudless skies,  
Oh how fair the road is!  
Oh how bright her eyes!  
Sure there's not a danger  
Could you're soul dismay  
When you start a-travelling  
The heart's highway.

Sent to us by Clara Aupperle, Keeler, Sask.

### Invites the Editor to go Hunting.

Larsen, Sask.

Dear Editor.—I am one of four sisters and live about nine miles from the Saskatchewan River on a farm called Poplar Grove. It is a pretty place as it runs in the hills where there are lots of trees and small fruit, making it pleasant in summer. As the wolves are thick on the hills and flocks of prairie chicken in the woods, we have good winter sport. We live near four new towns and my father is a carpenter. He works at his trade in summer. He starting a dairy farm and does not raise much grain. There is no school in our district yet, but there will be about May, and I will be glad to get back to school again, as I have not been able to attend for two years and miss my studies very much. I wish the editor could bring his rifle and game bag and spend a month with us hunting. Yours, wishing to be enrolled as a Beaver. Erna Clancey, Larsen, (aged 13).

### Goats and Pets.

Morden, Man.

Dear Editor.—We have fifteen horses, ten cattle, ten sheep and two goats. I have six of the sheep and like looking after them. I think the goats are peculiar things. They jump up on the boxes and straw piles. They love to get in among the horses. I have had some pets but never had much luck. In the summer I caught two rabbits. One got away and the other became quite tame. One afternoon I noticed that it was tearing at the laths that I had fixed in front of the box. The next morning I found it lying dead in the bottom of the box. I remain yours respectfully, Lawrence E. Keir.

### Pranks of a Wind Storm.

Halbrite, Sask.

Dear Editor and Beavers.—We came from Toronto four years ago. We live on the Soo line quite near the track. I will tell you what happened the first winter. One day the wind started to blow hard, and started an empty box car, that wasn't blocked, from Ralph station and it came down past our place quite fast. It passed through



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A roofing that has to be painted every year or two is a constant care. Suppose you should neglect to paint yours in time. The chances are that when you did remember, (which would probably be when you discovered it leaking) it would be too late to paint or patch. You would need a new roof.

Now you can avoid all this bother and expense by buying Amatite, which needs no painting or coating of any kind.

We will send you a sample free. Write for it to-day and settle the question for yourself. It will only cost you a postal card and will save you many

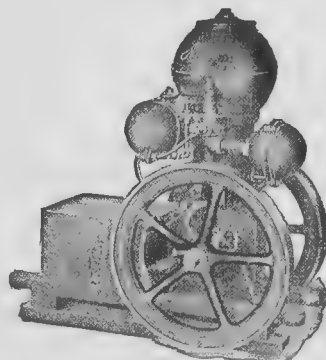
dollars in the end.

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Halbrite and got nearly to the next station before they caught it. They unhitched an engine from a freight train at Halbrite and went after it.

We have quite a lot of stock and have an awful time to keep them off the railway track. They seem to like eating along the track.

I am selling post cards for a firm in Toronto. I am getting a post card album with one hundred views.

How many of the beavers have a garden? I had one last summer but it wasn't very good, but I will have a better one this year. Best wishes to the Editor and Beavers. Alberta Robinson, (aged 10).

#### Presses Flowers in the Summer.

Melville, Sask., March 4th, 1910

Dear Editor.—I am nine years old and am in the third reader. I go to school with one of my sisters and two are going to high school. Our school is situated in a nice place. There is a creek running close by and sometimes there are quite a number of pupils coming. I will be glad when spring comes again so I can see the birds and pick the wild flowers. I like to see the green trees and hunt birds' nests in the summer. How many of the Beavers press flowers in the summer? I do. The rose is my favorite flower, but I like all the flowers. I have three cats. They are my only pets. Their names are Foxie, Dinah and Nigger. Nigger is all black with not a spot of white on him. Foxie and Dinah are grey and white. Yours truly, Hattie Newhouser.

#### How one Dog Gets Fresh Milk.

Neepawa, Man., March 15th, 1910

Dear Editor.—I am a farmer's daughter and live three miles east of Neepawa. I like living on the farm as there are a lot of things to see and do. I have one pet, a cat. Its name is Mae. We have a dog named Prince. He is a good cattle dog and this winter we taught him to draw the sleigh, and he drew my little brother around on it. He is also fond of milk and will stand behind the cows while they are being milked and catch the milk in his mouth when it is squirted at him. I go to a school called Union, which is a mile and a half from my home. I am in the sixth grade. There were nine going all winter but I expect more to come after it gets warmer. I was at an oyster supper on the 1st of March and had a good time. My father and eight more neighbors own a line themselves and every year they have an oyster supper. How many of the beavers like reading? I am fond of reading and have read a lot of books. I have read three of the Elsie books and think they are nice books. I am twelve years of age. Wishing the editor and paper and other beavers success. Ella Brydon.

#### Quite a Duck Shooter.

Hanley, Sask., March 18th, 1910

Dear Editor.—We have seven horses and quite a number of cattle. We are milking 6 cows at present and I have to milk all of them. My father broke his leg a few weeks ago and has to lie in bed now. We are having fine weather here now and the snow is nearly all gone. There are a few teams in the field already, but I think it is rather early. I have seen one crow but no ducks or geese yet, and so I do not think spring is coming yet. I like to hunt, and so I wish they will soon come. I shot quite a number of ducks last summer and I hope I can this summer also. We had a good crop last year, but the hail went through and spoiled it pretty badly. This is the first letter I have ever written to any paper. I hope it will escape the waste paper basket. Yours respectfully, Reuben Kenimer.

#### From a B. C. Girl.

Fort Steele, British Columbia.

Dear Editor.—I am a little girl, 13 years on my last birthday, Nov. 28th.

I am in the 4th grade and am trying for the high school entrance next summer. We had a nice garden last summer. We raised 200 chickens. We had a pair of geese and raised 17 goslings. We kept two geese and one gander for this summer. The goslings are very tame and will eat from your hand. We raised 16 ducks and sold them all except one drake and two ducks. It was pretty cold here during the winter but there was not much snow. Papa was working at a lumber camp with his team. There was a large bridge built over the Kootenay River last summer. Yours truly, Katie Hayes.

#### From a Little Girl in England.

Highfield, Amington, Tamworth, Staffordshire, England, March 14, 1910

Dear Editor.—I am a little English girl, 10 years of age. May I be enrolled a member of the Young Beavers' Club? And would the little girl who calls herself "Red Wing" in the Nor'-West Farmer issued Feb. 5 like to exchange post cards with me? I have none of Canada. I have an Auntie in Egypt and she has sent me some from there. I have a dog named Mac that I play with. He is 33 inches high. We have 8 fowls and a cockerel. Yours truly, Olive Davis.

#### Caught a Weasel.

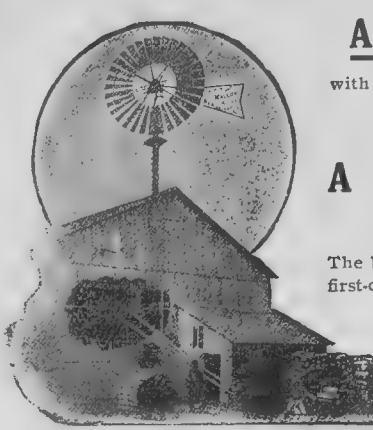
Ninga, Man., March 16, 1910.

Dear Editor.—I have been reading the letters in the Young Beavers' Club for quite a while. I am twelve years old and I live on the farm. We drove to school all winter. A river passes our school and we have great fun skating on it. We had good hills to coast on. They are very steep and the sleighs go down at a great speed. There is scrub near the school on the bank of the river and a great number of rabbits live there. Sometimes we get stones and chase them, but we seldom catch them. A weasel came to our henhouse every night for quite a while and killed the hens. So one night my brother and I took a trap and went to the henhouse. When we got there we found the weasel there and he had just killed a hen. He was so bold that he would not run until we were nearly to him. Then he ran to the hole he had made under the wall. We set the trap and in a few minutes he was in it. The hens were not bothered after that. The snow is nearly all gone here and I think we will soon be working on the land. Wishing the club ever success, from Arthur Hillier.

#### A Funny Dialogue.

Morden, Man.

Dear Editor.—I am going to tell you about our Christmas tree at Clegg. The first thing was an apple feast. Then there were songs and recitations, but there is one particular thing I must tell you about. It was a dialogue. There was a woman who was supposed to have done something wrong and her husband wanted her to go to court for they had no money to pay for fines. She said "I will not go for I am making soap." Then she shouts "Oh, there's my soap running o'er again." Then she goes to her husband and he tries to coax her to go to court; but she says she's not agoing to court and leave her soap to her husband, for he couldn't make soap, and then she runs away again and says her soap is running over again. Then, when she goes out, a police comes along and tries to take her away to court but she hits them with a stick that she has in her hand that she was stirring her soap with. And the two men got down on their knees and scampered off. Then they pulled the curtains along. Then the two went and bowed before all the people. The woman had an old man's red handkerchief on her head and an old apron on. The police had old yellow trousers on and red coat and white cap. The woman's husband had old overalls and a pipe in his mouth. Wishing your club every success I remain, yours truly, Maud Hunt.



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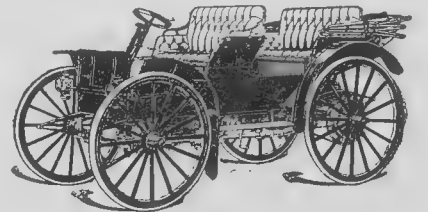
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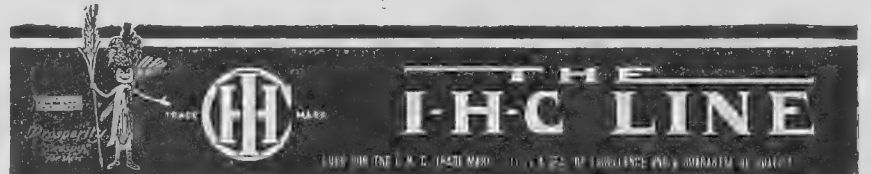
The one with the High Wheels and Solid Tires. You will find it the easiest riding and you will never have "tire troubles." A large wheel rolls over a bump or rut. A small wheel jumps over it. With solid tires you will never be delayed by punctures or blow-outs and you will save many dollars through not having to repair and replace worn-out tires. Solid tires are easiest on the roads. They do not flatten out and loosen dirt and gravel like inflated tires do.

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**AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS**



Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

## Favors Thin Seeding of Vegetables.

By John de Jong, Market Gardener,  
Louise Bridge, Man.

Having seen the question of an enquirer as to whether garden seeds should be sown thickly or thinly, I am free to give my own opinion; with reasons therefor.

I agree with you that nearly everybody sows small seeds thicker than necessary. Why? First of all because the sower is afraid that his seeds may not germinate well. As to this, there should be no nervousness whatever, for if the seeds are good (and any reliable seedhouse will supply them) it is not very difficult for the grower to make them germinate. If the seed bed is properly made, so that there is a nice mulch on top, and the seeds are put in at their proper depth and firmed down afterwards, nature is sure to do the rest, rain or no rain.

A second reason why seeds are put in thickly sometimes is the fear of cutworms. According to my opinion, it

## New Strawberry Bulletin.

The government printing presses have just turned out a new bulletin entitled "Strawberry Culture, with Descriptions and Lists of Varieties." This bulletin is written by W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and is a book of about 60 pages. Naturally, the bulletin is of more value to the eastern gardener than to the prairie planter, but still it contains much matter and some illustrations that are of value to strawberry growers anywhere. We commend Mr. Macoun on the thorough work he has done, and advise any of our readers who may be interested to write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for a free copy.

## In Favor of the Wonderberry.

By C. W. Johnstone, Headingly, Man.

In your Feb 21st issue there is a letter from Geo. Bowser, Emerson, Man., giving his opinion in growing the wonderberry, and asking others to give their experience also. Last spring I saw in Childs' catalogue a description of the wonderberry, and I decided to send for some of the seeds.

Early in the spring I sowed some of the seed in a hot-bed, transplanting to the open ground as soon as all danger of frost was over. The balance of the seed I sowed in my garden. The seed sowed directly in the open gave far and away the best results, and the berries were ripe as soon as from the seed sown in the hot-bed.



The assurance of many pumpkin pies. Photo taken in a pumpkin field at Kildonan, Man. September, 1909.

will not matter whether the little plants are standing thick or thin; if there is nothing done against these pests, they will clean them up, anyway, or at least they will not thin them out regularly.

A third reason, and that the best for sowing thickly, is fear of frost with some vegetables, as beets and radishes (only the early ones, of course). Frost will thin out beets sometimes, but, of course, not very regularly.

If the plants appear too thickly, little harm will be done if they are thinned out at the proper time. But that is just the thing that is often delayed too long and sometimes neglected altogether. Very often those patches that at the beginning seem poorest are giving the best results later on. Every plant there has a chance for a full development and is never checked in any way in its growth. For that same reason those plants are sooner ready for the market than the others, because thinning out always puts the plants back a little, and sometimes, especially in hot, dry weather, causes them to ripen too soon (as with onions, for instance).

It is not so much to save seed that we sow thinly as to save labor and to insure a good crop. But everybody should remember that the crop depends first of all on the seed bed. Every possible care should be taken to bring that in good order before the seeds are put in. It is impossible to do it afterwards.

One mistake I made was that I had the plants too close together, with the result that they did not attain their full growth and were stunted. This mistake will not occur again, as I will set the plants at least five feet apart. I would advise anyone who wishes to try this berry to sow direct in the open ground. The plants seem to come on better and are far more vigorous than those transplanted from a hot bed.

The soil they were planted in was a new piece of ground, which I had brushed and plowed up the year before. I do not exactly know how many quarts of fruit was picked off these plants, as I never kept track of them, but I know I picked over three quarts off one plant alone. The fruit makes excellent preserves.

My opinion of this fruit is that it will be a great boon to those living on the open prairies who have no wild fruit of any kind within their reach. I have seen it stated that these berries are poisonous and injurious to the health. From what little experience I have had I must say that I or my family were never poisoned nor felt any bad effects from eating this berry either in a raw state or preserved.

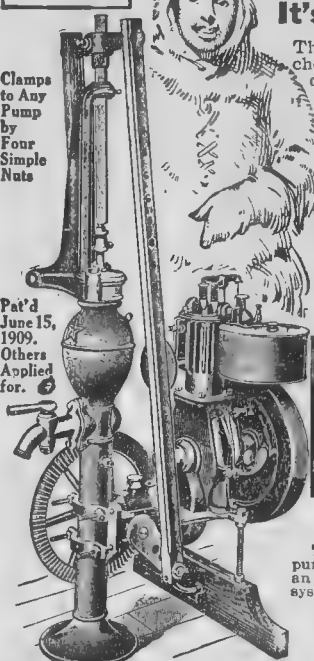
There is one thing about this plant that I have never seen mentioned, and that is that the leaves can be cut and used as green, for which purpose they are very fine. In conclusion I would recommend this berry as well worth growing, especially as I said before to those who live where they have no wild fruits near them.

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Dignified and always beautiful, the spruce, if properly looked after, is an almost perfect home tree, either winter or summer.

### Our Native White Spruce.

By M. J. Stevenson, Morris, Man.

Our native white spruce (*Picea alba*) is the most valuable tree we have of all our native conifers when we look at it from the standpoint of dollars and cents, as two-thirds of all the lumber manufactured in the prairie provinces is made from this tree, as well as nearly all the pulpwood. In the eastern part of Manitoba it grows to a large size, two feet and a half to three feet in diameter being quite common. Twenty miles north of Molson there used to be magnificent forests of this tree eighteen years ago, but these have long since fallen before the rapacity of the lumberman.

This is, without exception, the best all round native evergreen for planting on the prairie. It seems to thrive and grow on almost all the different varieties of soil to be found on the prairie. It grows well in a sandy soil if it is not too dry, but does best on the rich clay loam. It makes an ideal wind-break or shelter belt, one or two rows of this tree being equal to half a dozen rows of the Manitoba maple or any other deciduous tree. This is the tree to use in setting out a plantation either in a pure stand of itself or in a mixture with other conifers. Planted where it has room to spread in the open, it becomes a beautiful pyramid of glistening green. The lower limbs remain green down to old age, and its trim conical form makes it an object of great beauty around any farmstead.

A great many people think because this tree is a slow grower in early youth that it will always be a slow grower. This is a mistake. Its system of growth with that of nearly all the other conifers is the very opposite from that of the deciduous trees. Take the Manitoba maple, for instance. It makes most of its rapid growth be-

fore it is ten years old, after which it grows more slowly year by year until it is twenty, when, in this climate and on the prairie, it comes practically to a standstill. Not so with the white spruce. When it gets a good root system established after planting, which takes from two to four years, it will grow at the rate of a foot and a half to two feet a year and will keep growing at this rate for twenty or thirty years, when it gradually grows slower. I have no doubt whatever that if you set out a plantation of white spruce and another of Manitoba maple the same year and under equal conditions, in twenty-five to thirty years the spruce grove would be the taller of the two. And it would still be in the fullness of its glory when two or three generations of maples had grown to maturity, died and had been consigned to the wood pile.

The writer set out quite a plantation of this tree six and seven years ago in mixture with the native larch or tamarac, black spruce, Scotch pine, jack pine, balsam fir and cedar. While they all did well, the jack pine and tamarac took the lead in height with the Scotch pine and white spruce a good second. Shortly after setting out these trees a friend happened along and, looking at the evergreens, said: "You are very foolish to plant these trees. You will be an old, gray headed man before they will be as high as yourself." Said he, "I planted one seven or eight years ago and took special care of it every summer, mowing the grass and weeds away from around it, and in all that time it has grown very little if any at all."

The key to the situation lies just here. Don't expect your evergreens to thrive and grow if you allow weeds and grass to grow around them, as these will rob the trees of moisture and nourishment, and they consequently starve to death.

Some of the white spruce which I



We guarantee this as being "sure-enough" Manitoba apple bloom.

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Is it going to permit you to get all the profits from your acres. If it is not—now is the time to choose the machine that will. Because you are going to be busier every day from now on.

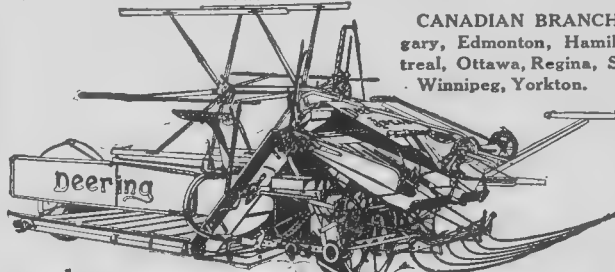
We want you to take proper time to make your selection because we know if you do you'll want a Deering. It's one of the best machines for your use. It's built to meet the conditions encountered on Canadian farms.

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planted out seven years ago are now ten and twelve feet high, making an annual growth at the present time of from one foot to two feet a year. And in one instance I measured one that made a growth last summer of thirty-four inches. At this rate of growth it would not take them very long to overtake the Manitoba maple.

In planting a grove of evergreens, to be successful, very much depends on low the soil has been prepared previous to planting. There is nothing quite so good as a well worked summer fallow. Plow it four or five times during the summer before planting, and get down into the soil when plowing. Eight or nine inches is none too deep; merely scratching the surface when plowing will not do. The more you work and pulverize the soil, the more moisture you will have stored up for your plantation the next year. This is very important in a dry climate like ours.

Small trees about twelve to eighteen inches high give the best results in planting, as trees this size will have their fibrous roots closer to the tree than those of larger size, and you will get more of them in digging the tree for replanting. Small forest grown spruce give good satisfaction in planting if you are careful to get all the fibrous roots you possibly can in digging. Never pull your evergreens up, as by this method you will split and tear the roots, leaving all the small fibrous roots in the ground, and, having nothing but the main roots, your tree is sure to die.

When you dig your trees in the woods choose the sturdy, low-down bunchy specimens, the ones that have made a vigorous growth last year. You will find these little fellows growing in the open places in the woods. They will have greater vitality than the tall, slim trees growing in partial shade.

As soon as a tree is dug, it should be packed immediately in wet moss, then wrap sacking around it and bind tightly. Never expose the roots of an evergreen to the sun or wind for a minute, as this is fatal, for by no known process can you revive an evergreen after its roots have once become dry. Its top and limbs may look as green as ever, but it is as surely dead as though it were already on the brush pile. In packing your trees for shipment, always use wet moss. There is no substitute for this as a packing. You will find plenty of it in any tamarac swamp. Always leave the tops and limbs of your trees out of the packing so that they will remain dry. This gives them a chance to breathe.

Transplanted trees from a nursery, provided they have been handled right, always give the best satisfaction for planting, on account of the better root system which they have. Every time a young evergreen is transplanted it is compelled to throw out a new set of fibrous roots. These practically insure the life of the tree when it is planted in its permanent position.

In planting evergreens in this dry climate always set them from three to four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery or forest. If they are set a little deep they will throw out a new set of roots nearer the surface, and this double allowance will be a decided advantage in any case. Always dig your holes a little larger and deeper than the exact size of your tree's roots, so you can spread the roots out in a natural position. Put an inch or so of the rich surface soil in the bottom of the holes. Now put in your tree. Sift in more of your surface soil among the roots. Get in; tramp it solid with both feet. Put in more soil and tramp that down solid, and so on till you get the hole about level. Don't be afraid of packing the earth too solid about the roots; this cannot happen and the care will very often make the difference between success and failure. Leave an inch or so of dry soil around the trees on the surface. This acts as a mulch and hinders evaporation.

In planting out a forest of young evergreens, put the trees in nice straight rows so you can use a one horse cultivator and this will reduce the work of cultivation to the minimum. As the white spruce is a surface feeder do not let your cultivator

run too deeply or you will tear up a lot of the roots if you are not careful.

The best time to plant evergreens in this climate is just before the new growth starts in the spring. Don't wait until the trees have made a new growth of three or four inches as this is sure to wilt down after transplanting and your trees will get a setback from which it will take them two or three years to recover.

Remember that thorough cultivation is imperative to success and that the hoe is a great deal better irrigating tool than the watering can. A great many people seem to think that because trees grow in their natural state in the forest without cultivation they should also grow that way on the prairie. I wonder if they ever took the trouble to look into the conditions under which they are propagated in the woods. We find no grass sod here, but instead a rich surface soil composed of rotted leaves and logs, the work of centuries. When in the autumn the seeds are whirled down from the trees and scattered far and wide by the wind, they find an ideal seed-bed when these are covered by the leaves and later by the winter's snow. When this melts in the spring they get a good soaking and sprout and come up by the million. What a contrast to prairie conditions. Here everything is covered by a tough grass sod in which you might scatter the seeds of the different varieties of trees till the millennium and not produce anything but a dismal failure.

Plant a good grove of white spruce to the north of your farm home. You will have to cultivate them a little longer than a deciduous grove, but they are well worth the extra effort. When we cover a bare landscape with a grove of these trees, with their bright green foliage, the view is a perpetual delight, both summer and winter. We of the west are to be congratulated that this gem of the North finds a paradise in our rich prairie soil and climate, just where it is most needed.

### Norway Poplar Hardier than Carolina Poplar.

In Minnesota, there has been some discussion as to the relative merits of the Norway and Carolina poplars. From the Minnesota Horticulturist we take the following note from D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Man.:—"We can give a test for hardiness here which you cannot give in Minnesota, and I find the Norway decidedly hardier than the Carolina. The latter usually freezes back here from six inches to a foot or more, and in an unfavorable season I have known young trees to go to the snow line. The Norway, however, is quite hardy, and I have never known it to be injured since I have had it under observation. I put out 1,000 trees each of these two cottonwoods, in parallel rows, a few years ago, and have had a good chance to observe them under exactly similar conditions. There is no doubt but the Norway is a hardier form of cottonwood than the Carolina, and the same remarks prove true in comparison with the common Dakota cottonwood, if brought from some distance south. The northern form of the common cottonwood, however, is hardy here."

The first requisite in establishing a garden is protection by trees. Plant trees this spring if you have not already done so.

O. J. Hagen, of Hendrum, in the Red River Valley, American side of the line, who has had considerable experience with rabbits in his orchard, says: "I use soapuds spray for rabbits, and a very strong soapuds wash also for mice, and rarely have I seen mice or rabbits touch trees that have been so treated. Before I commenced to use this mice would work up through the snow to the trees and rabbits on top of the snowdrifts."

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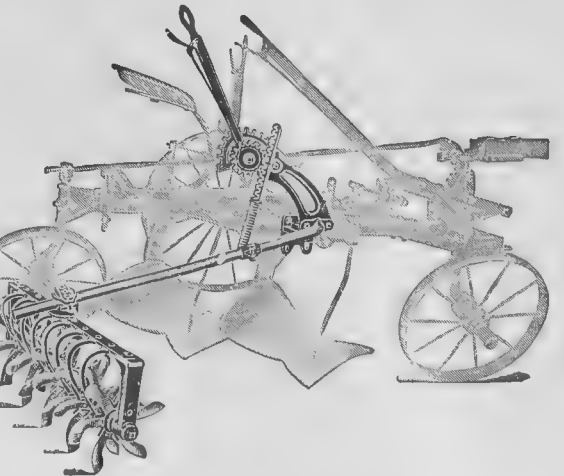
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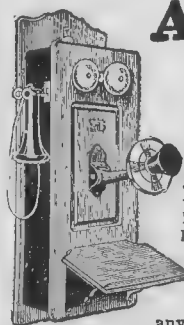
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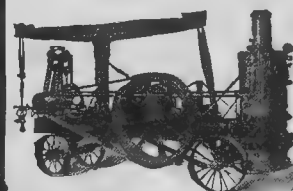
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Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

## Harrowing the Growing Crop.

Some people are greatly in favor of harrowing wheat when it is coming up. Some oppose the practice. The benefits depend upon circumstances.

If the soil is new scrub land, filled with roots, of course the harrow would work great destruction, but if there is nothing of the sort to prevent, the harrow as a rule will do great execution in the way of weed killing and will also help to put the soil into better condition to retain moisture. In regard to the former benefit, one can never quite appreciate the benefits except by noting the difference in crop harrowed and unharrowed. Just as the young weed seedlings are coming through to the light they may be killed by the millions, although they have as yet hardly made a showing. This, of course, refers only to some weeds. Wild oats and other weeds that grow from large seeds will not be injured. Neither will thistles.

If the harrow is to be used, it should be run in the same direction as the drill marks, never put on when the grain is wet with rain or dew, and only when the sun is shining brightly so as to kill the young weeds harrowed up. The harrow may be best used when the wheat is about two inches high.

To those who have never tried it, this will look like crop murder, but it is astonishing how soon the wheat plants will have outgrown the effect of any disturbance, and we know men who, having once tried this plan, follow it every year.

## A Warning to Buyers of Seed.

Instances have already come to light this spring of certain dealers offering so-called pedigreed seed for sale, when such seed is of very doubtful quality and of uncertain origin. Every spring we hear of cases where farmers have been induced to buy such seed, only to find that they have been duped. There is only one recognized bureau of registration of seed in Canada and that bureau is located at the headquarters of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at Ottawa. To be eligible as pedigreed or registered seed, all seed must be grown according to the regulations and under the observation of the Association and must be of a quality considered by the Executive to be entitled to public recognition. All registered seed offered for sale by members of the Association must be accompanied by a certificate of registration. Buyers who desire registered seed should insist that these certificates accompany such seed, otherwise they are leaving themselves open to the trickery of the seed shark.

## Suggestions Regarding Good Farming Competitions.

By H. A. Fraser.

As this subject will soon be occupying the minds of the various agricultural society boards, a few suggestions, based on experience and observations made last summer, might not be out of place in the columns of your widely circulated paper.

The object in the above mentioned competition is to encourage a better system in every branch of the work, including stock, buildings, crops, yards,

machinery, house, lawns, gardens, hedges, windbreaks and everything else which goes to make up not only the best looking farmstead but also the best from every point of view. But, while this is the ultimate goal, it is not aimed at by very many of the competitors.

While most good farmers aim to keep up a good standard in most lines, there are very few who are not making a specialty of some one or two lines in particular. And it is in these few that they are particularly anxious to excel, and with that object they enter the good farming competition. They do not expect to beat their neighbors in the other lines, but hope, by having all lines up to a fair standard, and scoring highest on their own particular line, either to get the highest aggregate, or, at least, as near to it as possible.

These things being considered, then, a great deal of responsibility rests on the judges and not a little on the compiling of the score card, in order to obtain the best results.

I think the score card used in Manitoba last year, with a few slight alterations (which, by the way, can easily be made by the professors at the M. A. C.), would be quite comprehensive enough if well adhered to. I think the judges should carry the cards right with them on the farm, score each article as inspected, tell each competitor what he is high in and what he is low in, and make suggestions for improvements. I also think three farms per day should be the maximum covered. This will necessitate more time than has been allowed in the past, but I think much better satisfaction will be given.

Then arrangements should be made with each society to hold a public meeting, in the afternoon, if possible; just after the judging has been done. At this meeting one of the judges could explain conditions as they found them throughout the district, along with his institute lecture. And the other judge could explain conditions on the respective farms competing, explaining reasons for marking the score cards as found. Then have the cards published along with the prize list, showing just how each competitor compares with the other. This would show all the members of the society just where they could see the highest ideal in each particular line in their district and should have the tendency to encourage others to aspire to attain not only that height but a little higher by another year, and thereby carry out and promote the objects of the good farming competitions.

## Another Letter on Birds in Grain Fields.

E. V. Cooper, Indian Head, Sask., writes:—"I read with great interest the enquiry from your Nokomis subscriber, in your March 5th issue, in which he asked for a plan to exterminate birds that pulled his young wheat plants, and our Mr. Willing's reply thereto.

"It is such questions and answers that makes a farm paper valuable, and I think the readers of the Nor'-West Farmer are to be congratulated because your enquirer asked for information through the Nor'-West Farmer instead of applying to the Department of Agriculture, as suggested by Mr. Willing, because if your enquirer had applied to the Department for information he would have been the only one benefited.

"The belief is quite general among farmers that these birds dig the grain up to eat it, and in this vicinity the name most commonly given to the Brown Collared Longspur is Grainbird. These birds, as Mr. Willing states, do not dig for the grain, but for wire worms. They are more numerous on breaking because that is practically the only place where the worms are found in any quantity.

"It would appear to a superficial observer that the birds were digging for the wheat, as they invariably follow the drill marks in their operations, but if the wheat plants that are pulled up are carefully examined, the seed kernel will almost always be found attached. Probably the reasons they follow the drill marks is because the ground is looser there and because the wire worms are



This is a photo of a Persian Yellow Rose Bush in City Hall Grounds, Brandon, 1909. Winters without any protection. This rose tree was supplied by Patmore's Nurseries in 1906.

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found there working on the young plant roots.

"There are two kinds of these birds, the brown—or chestnut—collared Longspur, and the Smith Longspur, which arrives a little later and is far more numerous. Every farmer should know them and protect them."

### The Harrow.

The harrow is an old-fashioned implement, but one of the most useful. Many farmers have yet to learn properly to appreciate the harrow. Soil should not be harrowed when wet, because in that condition it is impossible to pulverise it. When wet, the harrow would but make some of the soil more compact. When the soil is in a state to crumble the harrow should be put in and be used behind a good team of horses, as a rapid harrowing will give a better pulverisation than a slow harrowing. The finer the soil the better will the plants be able to get the fertility that is in it. A soil that is not well fined is full of lumps, little and big. The roots do not penetrate these lumps to a large extent. But in these lumps is much fertility that is rendering no service at all. Plants growing in thoroughly pulverised soil will send out more roots than plants growing in poorly pulverised soil. The more roots the more rootlets, and the more rootlets the more thoroughly will the plants be supplied with plant food.

### No Need of Potato Scab.

Some of the farmers in this country are growing scabby potatoes. This is a disease that it is very easy to get rid of, but which will probably continue indefinitely unless intelligently handled.

The scab germ may live in the soil, and in such cases a crop of scabby potatoes may be grown from clean seed. But in this country, where there is so much land and as a general thing the potato crop never occupies quite the same ground as has ever grown potatoes before, it is likely that in most cases the greatest source of infection is through the seed potatoes themselves.

If one has scabby potatoes, the right treatment is to grow the crop each year on a piece of soil that has never before grown potatoes. Then treat the tubers before planting to kill the scab germ.

For this purpose solutions of corrosive sublimate and formaldehyde are used. To prepare the first, dissolve two and one-half ounces of corrosive sublimate or bichloride of mercury in about two gallons of hot water, and, after ten or twelve hours, dilute with clear water, so that the whole quantity makes fifteen gallons. Corrosive sublimate is a poison, and must therefore not be placed where it can fall into the hands of children or irresponsible persons. To prepare the formaldehyde solution, mix eight fluid ounces of formaldehyde with fifteen gallons of water.

To treat the potatoes with the corrosive sublimate solution, immerse them for an hour and a half in the liquid, and then spread out to dry. Finally, cut and plant in the usual manner. A large barrel is a convenient receptacle for the solution. The potatoes can be placed in a coarse sack and suspended in the liquid, care being taken to wash the tubers before dipping, provided they are very dirty. All treated tubers should be planted, in order to avoid danger from the poison on them.

It has been shown that formaldehyde is fully as effective against scab as the corrosive sublimate solution, and is far less dangerous. In treating seed with this preparation the whole seed should be soaked two hours in the solution already prescribed. After soaking, the potatoes may be dried, cut, and planted in the usual way, care being taken not to allow them to become contaminated by coming in contact with bags, boxes or bins where scabby potatoes have been kept.

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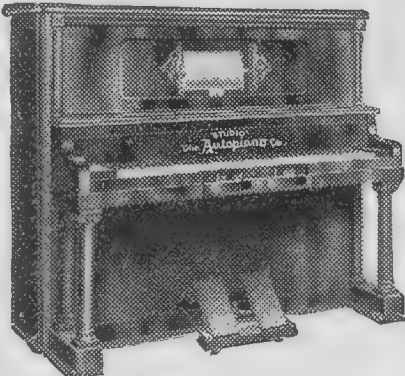
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In practice, it will be found that fifteen gallons of either of the foregoing solutions will be sufficient to treat twenty to twenty-five bushels of potatoes, taking ordinary precautions, of course, not to waste the solution. Smaller amounts of solution can be mixed if desired for smaller lots of seed.

Be sure and use the harrow upon the potato field just when the young shoots are peeping through. Of course the harrow will break off a few sprouts, but it will kill so many weeds that the benefits will far outweigh the loss.

A plump, heavy kernel of grain will produce a stronger plant and nourish

is better than will a shrunken, light kernel. This fact has been demonstrated beyond doubt by testing the yield from light and heavy weight seeds. At the Nebraska Experiment Station an extra yield of 4.6 bu. per acre of winter wheat was gained by the use of heavy over light seed. At Minnesota the gain was 9½ bus. per acre.

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## Text of Manitoba Grain Elevators Act.

Below we publish the full text of this act. The full title is "An Act respecting a System of Government Grain Elevators." The bill was passed on March 15 and assented to and became law on March 16. The clause regarding expropriation, which appeared in the original bill, was cut out; also the pledge of support on the part of petitioners was changed from the original so as to apply only in cases where new elevators are to be erected.

As this act will probably not be available for popular distribution for some time, we would advise all our readers who may be interested in it to preserve this copy. The Act follows:—

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Manitoba Grain Elevators Act."

2. The Government of Manitoba shall have power to purchase, lease, construct, maintain and operate grain elevators at any place or places in the Province.

3. The price to be paid by the said Government for any property so purchased may be fixed by agreement between the owners and the commissioners hereinafter referred to; but, if it be not so fixed, it may be determined in the manner and by the proceedings provided by "The Manitoba Expropriation Act," and the said commissioners shall employ valuers to report to them from time to time what would be the reasonable and fair valuation of any such property.

4. In any proceedings under section 3 hereof, for the purpose of determining the said price, the same shall be fixed at the actual value of the said property, having regard to what the same would cost if newly constructed, making due allowance for deterioration and wear and tear and all other proper allowances, but not allowing anything for franchise, good-will or prospective profits.

5. At any time within three months after the said price has been fixed or determined as aforesaid, the said Government may by notice in writing to the said person or corporation withdraw from the said purchase, first paying to the said person or corporation all costs of proceedings under section 3 hereof.

6. After the expiry of the said three months without such withdrawal the said purchase at the price so fixed or determined shall be deemed to be a contract binding upon both parties, and may be enforced by either party as such; and upon payment or tender to the said person or corporation of the said price by the said Government the said property so purchased shall become vested in His Majesty in the right of the Province of Manitoba, and the said Government may forthwith enter into possession of the same.

7. The said Government shall have power to sell any of the said grain elevators and property at any time, also to lease the same, or any part thereof, to any municipality in the Province, upon such terms as may be fixed upon by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and mutually agreed upon between the parties.

8. Every grain elevator so purchased, leased, constructed or otherwise acquired by the said Government under this Act shall be deemed a public work within the meaning of "The Manitoba Expropriation Act" and "The Manitoba Public Works Act."

9. The said Government shall have power from time to time to issue debentures or stock of the Province of Manitoba, in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum half yearly, and payable at any time not exceeding forty years from date for the purpose of raising funds required for the purposes of this Act, and such debentures or stock may be made payable at any place in the Dominion of Canada or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the United States of America, and either in sterling money or Canadian currency,

and they shall have coupons attached for the payment of the interest half yearly, and such debentures shall be sealed with the great seal of the Province of Manitoba, and shall also be signed by the Provincial Treasurer, but his signature on the coupons may be lithographed.

10. The said Government shall have power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by it advisable or necessary respecting the maintenance and operation of such elevators, the keeping of accounts, the application of funds and other matters of financial or administrative detail involved in the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

11. The said Government shall have power to appoint commissioners, not exceeding three, for the purposes of this Act and may fix the salaries to be paid to such commissioners. The said commissioners when appointed shall have sole charge of the employment and dismissal of all employees or operators employed in connection with said elevators and shall have sole charge of the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of all said Manitoba Grain elevators and property connected therewith and shall only be removable from their respective offices by order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council made for cause, and the said Government may, upon the death of the commissioners or any of them respectively or their resignation or removal from office, and from time to time thereafter, appoint other persons to fill their places, who shall be removable from their respective offices in the same way as the first commissioners so appointed.

(a) The said commissioners shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, application of funds, control of employees, and other matters involved in carrying out the purposes for which they are appointed, the said rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

13. Before any commissioner enters upon the execution of his duties as commissioner, he shall take and subscribe on oath in the following form:—

I . . . . . swear that I will truly, faithfully and impartially and to the best of my skill and understanding discharge and execute the duties and powers vested in me as one of the elevator commissioners of Manitoba. So help me God; Which oath shall be administered by a Judge of the Court of Appeal or a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for the Province of Manitoba, and shall be filed of record in the office of the Provincial Secretary.

13 (1) No member of the Legislative Assembly shall be appointed on such commission or hold or be appointed to any office of emolument under the commissioners, or shall be a party to or concerned or interested in any contract or agreement with the commissioners for any purpose whatsoever whereby he may receive any payment of money, advantage or profit from the commissioners.

(2) Any member of the Legislative Assembly who accepts any such office or is a party to, or concerned or interested in any such agreement or contract as aforesaid, shall incur the disqualifications and be subject to the penalties prescribed by sections 12, 13 and 14 of "The Legislative Assembly Act."

14. The commissioners shall by by-law frame a scale of tolls and rates of charges, with power to amend and revise the same from time to time, for the storage or warehousing of grain and other merchandise in elevators operated by the commissioners, and said tolls, rates or charges shall be as low and reasonable as possible consistent with making due provision for defraying and meeting the expenditure and requirements referred to in this Act, but in no case shall the said charges exceed the charges fixed by "The Manitoba Grain Act."

15. The commissioners shall not afford or give any preference or advantage in

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| Monarch Non Carbon Auto Oil, 5 gal. cans complete,    | \$4.25 |
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tolls, rates or charges or in any respect whatsoever to any person, company, firm or corporation, nor shall they subject any person, company, firm or corporation to any detriment, discrimination or disadvantage in tolls, rates or charges or in any respect whatsoever.

16. The commissioners shall afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the storage of grain in elevators operated by them and for the receiving, forwarding and delivery of grain stored in such elevators.

17. The commissioners may store in elevators operated by them all grain offered for the purpose and may demand and receive such tolls, rates or charges for the same as they shall fix by such by-law or by-laws. All such tolls, rates or charges shall at all times be charged equally to all persons, and after the same rate in respect of such grain, and no reduction or advance in any such tolls, rates or charges shall be made either directly or indirectly in favor of or against any persons, company, firm or corporation using said elevators.

18. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to reserve space in elevators operated by them sufficient for the storage of grain that may be offered for sale on street, and the commissioners may lease all or any of such space upon such terms as to the commissioners shall seem reasonable to any person or persons desiring to purchase such grain. Save as modified by such lease, such lessees shall possess the same rights and be subject to the same regulations as shall belong to or govern an individual shipper.

19. (1) It shall be the duty of the operator in charge of each elevator operated by the commissioners to obtain from each wagon or sleigh load of grain before it has been binned, a sample thereof not less than one pound in weight for each fifty bushels or part of fifty bushels in such load; to place and secure under seal such sample in a suitable receptacle marked for identification, which shall be retained in the elevator for a period not less than three weeks, and to forward under seal another identified sample of the said grain, not less than three pounds in weight, when requested so to do by the owner of the grain, to the office of commissioners, where it shall be shown by the commissioners to prospective purchasers. Where a purchaser buys in quantities not less than carload units upon the basis of such sample, the commissioners shall deliver on track to his order the grain represented thereby. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to provide a room suitable for the purpose in which to exhibit said samples.

(2) The operator of an elevator operated by the commissioners shall keep accurate record of the amount and kind of grain loaded into cars from such elevators, on forms and in the manner prescribed by the commissioners.

(3) The commissioners may forward grain stored in elevators operated by them to terminal elevators to be binned with grain of the same grades, and the owner of grain in any elevator operated by the commissioners may have the same forwarded for grading by the Dominion grain inspector.

20. It shall be the duty of the commissioners wherever practicable to equip elevators operated by them with machinery for cleaning grain, and all grain shall be cleaned and binned under the direction of the owner.

21. Neither the said Government nor the said commissioners shall take any steps towards purchasing or leasing or constructing any grain elevator under this Act unless and until a petition asking for the same signed by at least sixty per cent. of the grain growers contributory to such proposed elevator is received, which petition shall be in the following form or to the like effect: To the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Manitoba:

The undersigned grain growers, operating farms in the vicinity of ..... hereby request that the Government of the Province of Manitoba purchase or lease from ..... the elevator situated at ..... owned by ..... and all property used in

connection therewith (or erect a new grain elevator at ..... under the powers conferred by "The Manitoba Grain Elevator's Act," and in case of Elevators to be constructed we pledge ourselves to patronize such elevator so long as sufficient accommodation is provided by Government grain elevator maintained and operated there.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 191...

Signed by the undersigned respectively in the presence of

Neither the government nor the said commissioners shall act upon any such petition until they have satisfied themselves that the same has been duly signed and executed by the necessary proportion of all grain growers and that would or might be contributory to any such proposed elevator when purchased, leased or constructed.

22. In this Act the words "the Government of Manitoba" or "the said Government" shall mean "His Majesty in the right of the Province of Manitoba," and the powers thereby conferred upon the said Government shall be from time to time exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor by order in council, and may from time to time be delegated by order-in-council, in whole or in part, and subject to such limitations, restrictions or regulations as such order or orders, or any subsequent order or orders-in-council, may provide, to the Minister of Public Works or to the said commissioners when commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of section 12 hereof.

23. The provisions of this Act shall have force and effect only in so far and in relation to matters in respect of which the Legislature of Manitoba has authority to enact the same.

24. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

### The Prices of Grains and Fodders.

In our issue of March 5th we published an article showing the way in which the wholesale prices of various meats had fluctuated during the past twenty years, rising strongly toward the latter end of that period. The Dominion Department of Labor, upon whose investigations the details presented in this article were based, has carried its enquiry further, and we now give our readers below a brief summary of the situation in the market prices for grains and fodders as the data compiled by the Department relate to these lines of farm produce.

The commodities covered in this part of the investigation are as follows:-

| Commodity             | Measure | Market   |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| Barley, western       |         |          |
| malting               | Per bus | Winnipeg |
| Barley, Ontario No. 2 | " "     | Toronto  |
| Bran                  | " ton   | Toronto  |
| Hay No. 1             | " "     | Montreal |
| Corn, No. 3 yellow    | " bus   | Toronto  |
| Oats, western No. 2   | " "     |          |
| white                 | " "     | Winnipeg |
| Oats, Ontario, No. 2  | " "     |          |
| white                 | " "     | Toronto  |
| Peas, No. 2           | " "     | Toronto  |
| Rye, Ontario No. 2    | " "     | Toronto  |
| Shorts                | " ton   | Toronto  |
| Straw, baled          | " "     | Toronto  |
| Wheat, No. 1 Nor.     | " bus   | Winnipeg |
| Wheat, Ont. No. 2     | " "     |          |
| white                 | " "     | Toronto  |

The Department took the wholesale market price on the opening market day of each month as the price for that month. Although this would at times be a little off the mark, it would run very, very close to the average all through. The results of the investigations are shown in a very complete set of tables.

Summing up the general trend of prices the Department says:-"While the courses of the different commodities have varied somewhat, it will be seen that in general the lowest point was reached in the years 1896-1897 since when there has been a pronounced upward movement. This became particularly marked in 1907-1908, the past year sustaining the high level reached

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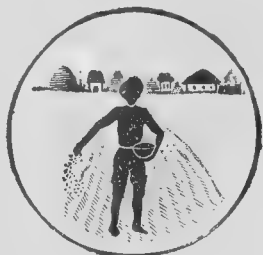
**Steele Briggs "Lion" Red Clover**  
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**Carrot**—Scarlet Intermediate  
**Celery**—White Plume  
**Corn, Sweet**—Cory  
**Cucumber**—Long Green  
**Cucumber**—Chicago, Pickle  
**Lettuce**—Simpson's Early  
**Muskmelon**—Montreal Green  
Nutmeg  
**Watermelon**—Cuban Queen  
**Onion**—Yellow Danvers  
**Onion**—Prizetaker

**Parsley**—Champion Moss curled  
**Parsnip**—Improved Hollow Crowned  
**Pepper**—Sweet Spanish  
**Peas**—American Wonder  
**Peas**—Stratagem  
**Pumpkin**—Mammoth  
**Radish**—Scarlet Turnip, White Tip-ped  
**Salsify**—Mammoth Sandwich Island  
**Squash**—Summer Crookneck  
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**Turnip**—Purple top, Strap Leaved  
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in 1908, namely, approximately seventy per cent. higher than in the year 1897, and approximately fifty per cent. above the average price of the last decade of the nineteenth century."

Looking over the tables relating to western malting barley, we find this: By adding together the Winnipeg prices on the first day of each month in the year 1890 and dividing by twelve to get the average, we have the level of 56.25 cents per bushel; in 1891 it was down to 33 cents; 1892, 30.16; 1893, 29.50; 1894, 27.27; 1895, 30.75; 1896, 21.83 cents. This was a ruinously low price, and the lowest point touched. We find then that the average from 1898 to 1905 inclusive jogged along in the thirties, but it pushed up to 41.22 in 1906; 49.66 in 1907; 48.79 in 1908, and 51.77 in 1909.

Passing over the prices of commodities at Toronto and Montreal, right on to western No. 2 white oats on the Winnipeg market, we find the average price in 1890 to have been 42.33; 1891, 34.58; 1892, 22.25; 1893, 27.75; 1894, 30.25; 1895, 21.16; 1896, 20.33. As with barley, the year 1896 saw the bottom of the dip. With the single exception of 1901 (when a big upward bulge in the July and August prices of oats lifted the average for the year to 40.33 cents) the price ran along in the thirties from 1898 to 1906 inclusive. Then in 1907 it rose to the average of 40.02; 1908, 39.41; 1909, 40.29.

A comparison of the two tables shows less fluctuation in oats than in malting barley, which fact is probably due, in part at least, to the way in which the malting quality of barley is dependent upon the climate. The variation in feed grades of barley might not be quite so pronounced.

In one northern wheat we find the price in 1890 to average 84.58 cents; 1891, 93.08; 1892, 80.12; 1893, 73.33; 1894, 61.25. This was low water mark as an average for any whole year out of the twenty. In 1895, it averaged 71.81; 1896, 65.52; 1897, 78.66; 1898, 93.16; 1899, 70.89; 1900, 74.58; 1901, 75.18; 1902, 72.91; 1903, 78.75; 1904, 91.65; 1905, 90.31; 1906, 76.04; 1907, 88.09; 1908, 103.97; 1909, 108.56.

Taking the average price of each commodity for the decade reaching from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, as a basis, and setting that price as 100 per cent., one table shows how each commodity has stood on the average year by year. We find from this that western malting barley got down to 67.8 per cent. in 1896, and that it has climbed up to 154.3 per cent in 1907; 151.6 in 1908 and 160.9 in 1909. No. 2 white western oats were down to 68.7 per cent. in 1896 and were up to 148.2 per cent. in 1908 and 150.7 per cent in 1909. One northern wheat was shown less relative variation. It has not gone lower than 79.2 per cent in 1894 nor higher than 140.5 per cent. in 1909.

Adding together the figures of all of the thirteen articles whose prices are given, we find that the year of lowest prices all round was 1897, when the per centage reached was 80.6 and that from 1899 the grade has been continuously upward until the top figure, 149.9 is reached in 1909.

### Killing Gophers.

We have been getting several letters from subscribers asking for information on how to kill gophers.

This pest is one that it is practically useless for one farmer to try to deal with alone. If it be in a gopher infested community, as fast as they are killed off on one place they will come in from the adjoining farms. There are some eighteen species of pocket gophers and they infest nearly the whole of the cultivated part of the North American continent. It is reported that Mexico is overrun with them, they are found all over the United States and throughout the prairie provinces of Canada gophers are very troublesome.

Where gophers appear in large numbers the only practicable way of exterminating them is by using poison. Every farm boy knows how to trap the rascals, but that is entirely too

slow a process where a large area is infested. In the spring of the year is the best time to kill gophers by poisoning. They commence activities early, and after their long winter on a diet of dry grain and seeds they are anxious enough for a change of diet and will eat poisoned food much more readily than later in the summer when other food is plentiful. Gophers also breed early, which is another reason for doing the destructive work early in the season.

Strychnine is considered to be the best poison to use. Poisoned grain or vegetables may be prepared or preparations, especially prepared, may be secured from the drug stores. Strychnine is a very bitter drug, and on this account some have reported better success by using arsenic crystals. The trouble in these later cases has probably been more on account of methods used than the poison.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends the following, where large areas are infested: "Dissolve one ounce of strychnio sulphate in a pint of boiling water. Add a pint of thick sugar syrup, and stir thoroughly. The syrup is usually scented by adding a few ounces of oil of anise, but this is not essential. If preserved in a closed vessel, the syrup will keep indefinitely. The above quantity is sufficient to poison a half bushel of shelled corn or other grain (corn recommended). The grain is steeped in hot water and allowed to soak over night. It is then drained and soaked for several hours in the poisoned syrup. Before using corn meal may be added to take up the excess of moisture."

Corn would not be available in the West but wheat would do as well. In fact gophers are fond of a variety of articles such as potatoes, apples, raisins, turnips, etc., any of which could be used instead of the grain. Something sweet, as raisins, is especially preferred as the sweetness counteracts the bitterness of the drug and makes the ration more palatable to Mr. Gopher. For killing gophers in small infested areas, the following preparation is recommended.

"Dry crystals of strychnine are introduced, by means of a knife, into small pieces of potato, carrot, or into entire raisins or dried prunes. A single large crystal (or several small ones) is enough for each bait." All that is necessary is to open up the runs with a prod of some kind and drop in the bait.

### Napinka Farmer on the Soil Packing Question.

By W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

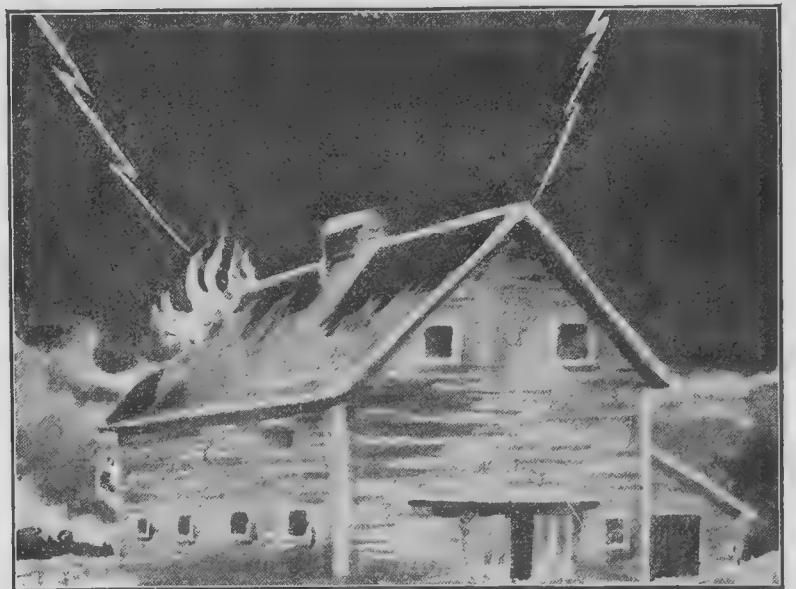
In replying to the request for opinions regarding soil packers and sub-surface packers, published in your issue of March 5, I may say that I favor the latter over all other makes known to me. After one year's experience I find that it will greatly increase the present average yield. This sub-surface packing of the soil is something that even the professional students have found hard to understand. It is something against which some of these have protested, because they have failed to understand all that is involved. Nevertheless it is a principle which is making its own way. Practical farmers are learning that packing is the thing for western farmers—results will follow in proportion to the success which has been attained in doing this necessary packing at the right time.

Sub-surface packing of the soil is a process of following the plow immediately, in order to obtain best results. The packer having a bevel shaped wheel crushes the under portions of the furrow slice, breaks up the large lumps and compacts the whole so that the particles of soil lie closer together and form a perfect connection between the unbroken earth beneath the surface and the loosened soil of the furrow. Another reason why I favor the sub-surface packer is that it does not compact the surface layer as a roller would. A

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### This Unprotected Barn

and all its contents of priceless prize winning Stock, was reduced to ashes in a few moments at midnight Can you afford to dally with a risk that will ruin in one instant

### The Savings of a Life-Time ?

For a few dollars you may be absolutely secured against electric storms. By all the findings of the weather bureaus, they will be more numerous and severe this year than they have been in living memory. The atmosphere of HALLEY'S COMET will certainly have its influence, and who remembers a storm in Manitoba of such severity so early in the season as that of **Sunday, 3rd April ?** 75% of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Companies' losses in 1909 were caused by lightning. These Companies endorse **The Townsley System.**



### If Protected

by **The Townsley System**, we guarantee you against the worst lightning storm on record. The cost is trifling, and once installed there is no further maintenance expenses for years to come. **Write at Once** for particulars and cost of complete outfit.

## The Canadian Lightning Arrester Co. Ltd.

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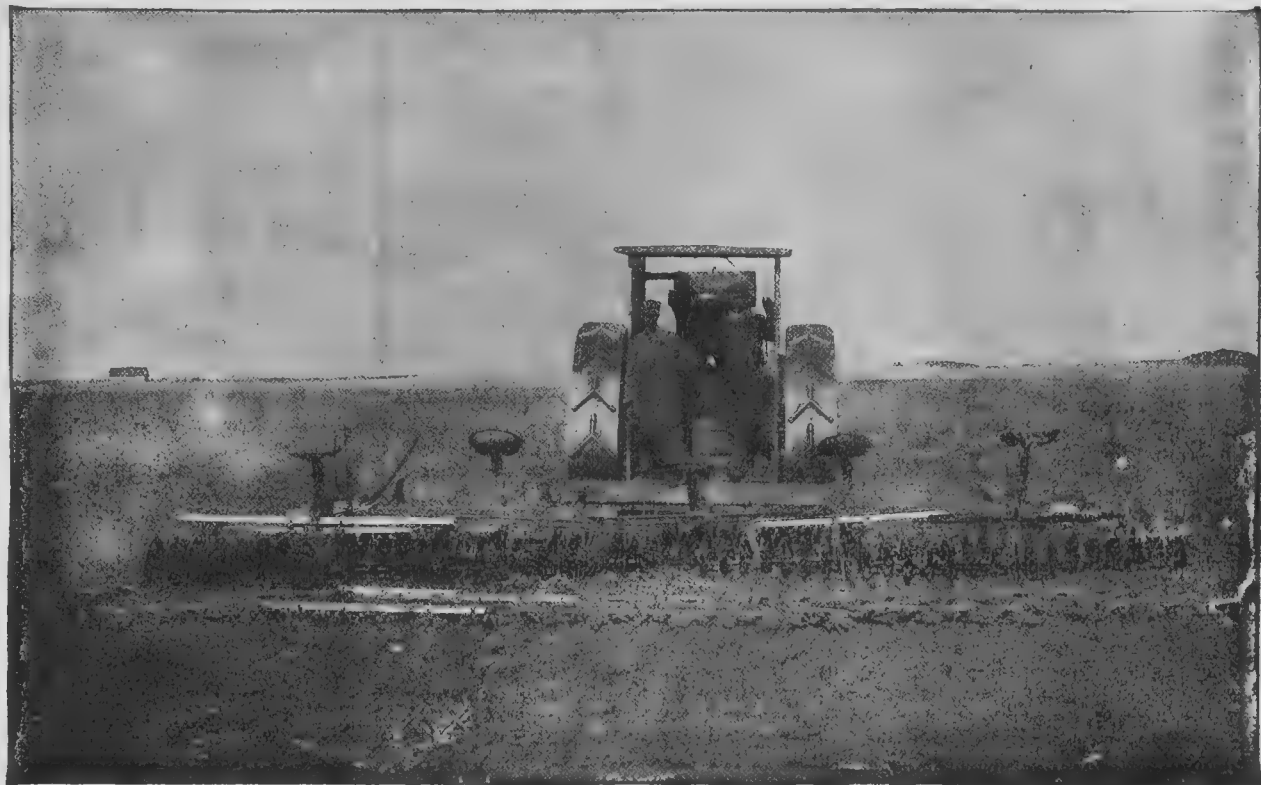
roller merely invites waste of land by making dust.

My experience teaches me that in order to combine or utilize these things which nature has bestowed upon us in the way of water and air we must get down to strictly scientific principles, or, in plain English, there must be correct principles under these ideal conditions and every part of the work must be done precisely at the proper time and in a correct manner. The sub-surface packer has a mission to perform. Its main object is not that of aiding in storing the moisture in the soil, and that alone, as many suppose, but that of controlling or equalizing the holding capacity of the soil for both air and water. If there be too much water and too little air or too little water and too much air you cannot secure the best possible results. In the latter lies the great danger, as a rule. I am lead to believe that this is Mr. Sandstrom's difficulty, of March 5th issue. If the soil is too coarse and loose, then the air exists in too large quantities and the development of nitrates and bacteria is proportionately slow. In speaking from experience and not theory alone, a sub-surface packer used at the proper time will increase yields on loose soil, such as Mr. S., from 20 to 40 per cent.

A discussion of this subject may not seem of much interest to the average farmer. The well established facts in regard to this subject, nevertheless, have great weight when carefully considered in connection with preparation of the soil for crops. This subject represents too much in dollars and cents to be kept back from the public.

### Premium List Next Dry Farming Exposition.

Many of our western subscribers will be interested in the preliminary premium list for the next International Dry Farming Exposition, to be held at Spokane on Oct. 3rd. For the benefit of any who



Discing with a 30-H.P. "Flour City."

may want to grow exhibits and who could not otherwise secure a list before planting time, we indicate the sections in the classes we think of the most interest.

**Class 1 (threshed grains).—**One section for each of the following:—flint corn; yellow dent corn; white dent corn; dent corn—other than yellow or white; sweet corn; popcorn (ten ears of each of the above); best single ear dent corn, any color; best single ear Flint corn, any color; best peck of any of the following: hard spring wheat; hard winter wheat; blue stem wheat; club wheat; durum wheat; wheat, any other variety; hulled

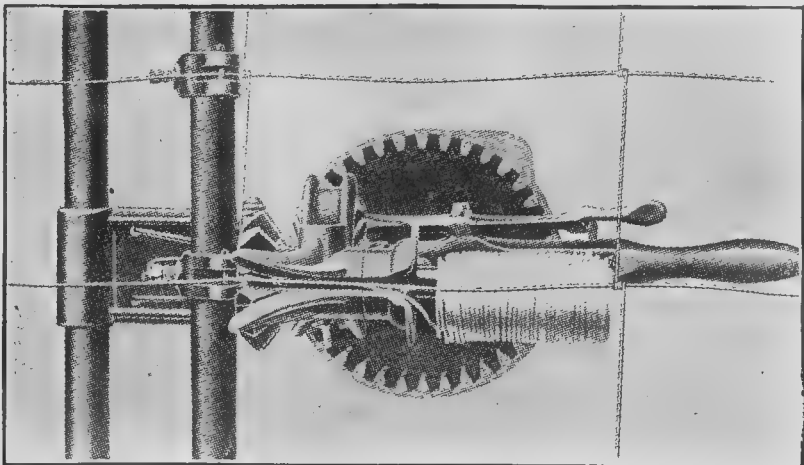
(with hull) barley; hulless (bald) barley; short white oats; medium white oats; long white oats; black oats; oats, any other variety; spring rye; winter rye; flax; emmer (spelt); buckwheat; field peas; white beans; Mexican beans; beans, any other variety; alfalfa seed; brome grass seed; native grass seed; red clover seed; Kafir corn; Milo maize; proso; German millet; common millet; millet, any other variety; broom corn seed; timothy seed; sugar beet seed.

**Class 2 (sheaf grains and grasses).—**Best six stalks of the following:—flint corn; white dent corn; yellow dent corn; dent corn, other than yellow or white.

Best sheaf of any of following:—hard spring wheat; hard winter wheat; blue stem wheat; club wheat; durum wheat; wheat, any other variety; hulled (with hull) barley; hulless (bald) barley; short white oats; medium white oats; long white oats; black oats; oats, any other variety; spring rye; winter rye; flax; emmer (spelt); buckwheat; single vine of field peas; field bean vine, any variety. Sheaf of following:—alfalfa; brome grass; native grass; red clover; six stalks Kafir corn; six stalks Milo maize; sheaf German millet; sheaf common millet; sheaf millet, any other variety; six stalks broom corn; sunflower—stalk

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### Small Stock of Wire to be Sacrificed

While it lasts I will sell the Fence Wire at the following prices: No. 7 Coiled Steel Spring Wire, \$3.15 per cwt.; No. 9 Coiled Steel Spring Wire, \$3.20 per cwt.; No. 12 Coiled Steel Spring Wire, \$3.25 per cwt.; Plain Galvanized Weaving Wire, \$3.30 per cwt. F. O. B. Portage la Prairie. Terms cash with order.

Small Stock of Woven Wire Hog Fence. Special Prices on Application.

W. H. THOMSON, Liquidator

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NEVER in the history of Canada has such an opportunity been offered to the Farmers of the West.

To wind up the Estate: I will sell One London Fence Weaving Machine, One Pair of London Pulley Blocks, One Wire Grip, One Wire Reel, One Combined Splicer and Staple Puller and One Spooler for Spooling Wire for Weaving Machine. A Complete Fence Building Outfit delivered freight paid, to any station in Western Canada for \$10 cash with order. Less than One Third of what this Money Saving Outfit has ever been sold before.

With this outfit you can build your own fence on the ground. Build your own fence to suit your requirements and your pocket. Build a **stronger, neater and more durable fence for half** what manufacturers of Ready Made fence charge you.

You can purchase your wire in the open market and secure a Freight Rate of nearly **one third** less than what is charged on fencing ready made.

Complete instructions for Building Fences and Setting Posts go with every Machine.

Only a limited number of Outfits to be disposed of at this price.

**Don't delay. Send in your order to-day** accompanied by \$10 in either Express, P. O. Order or Bank Draft.



and head; sheaf of timothy; sugar beet seed stalk; sugar beet seed stalk, individual; display sheaf grain, individual; display grasses; best showing alfalfa, different cuttings to show season's growth.

Class 3 (vegetables and roots).—3 cabbages; 3 heads cauliflower; 3 bunches of celery; 3 cucumbers; peck garden peas; peck white onions; peck red onions; peck yellow onions; 3 table beets; 3 parsnips; 3 flat turnips; 3 rutabagas; 3 mangels; 3 table carrots; 3 stock carrots; 3 stock beets; 3 sugar beets; 3 peppers; 3 Hubbard squashes; 3 winter squash, any variety; 3 summer squashes; 3 musk melons; 3 pie pumpkins; box tomatoes; peck early potatoes; peck late potatoes; 3 citrons; watermelon; cantaloupe; largest pumpkin; largest squash; peck sweet potatoes; individual display garden products; crate cantaloupes; crate potatoes.

Class 4.—This is a long fruit list. We omit it.

Class 5 (general exhibits).—In a few cases in the following Washington State and Spokane County are barred. Most are open to the world. The figures indicate the section numbers:—1—Collective exhibit, by state or province: (grains, forage, fruit and root varieties 20 per cent.), (arrangement of display 35 per cent.), (quality of exhibit 45 per cent.)

2—County display.

3—General exhibit of agricultural products open to any commercial body, club, or association embracing less territory than a county or province.

4—Individual exhibit—grains, forage and roots. All entries to have been grown upon exhibitor's individual ranch.

5—Collective sheaf exhibit of grain.

6—Display of grasses and cultivated forage crops.

7—Display of threshed grain.

8—Display of wheat.

9—Display of oats.

10—Display of barley.

11—Display of corn.

12—Display by a woman homesteader.

13—Display of alfalfa—forage and seed.

14—Display of flax in sheaf and peck measure.

15—Exhibit of potatoes.

16—Display of vegetables.

17—Largest and best display of farm products grown on sod in 1910.

18—Display of tomatoes.

19—Improved and most desirable farmstead, grounds and buildings, by farmer. Exhibit by photographs.

20—Display sugar beets.

23—Display of broom corn.

24—Display non-saccharine Sorghums— forage and threshed grain.

25—Display Durum Wheat.

26—Farm Products Display of Son of homesteader, under 18 years of age.

Class 6 (specials).—1—General display of dry farmed products from any state demonstration farm, either connected with or independent of state agricultural colleges, but maintained by state appropriation. 3—General display first year's dry farmed crops from sod, by bona fide homesteader. 4—General display of dry farmed products, raised and exhibited by boy not more than 17 years of age. 5—Most complete and practical display of monthly business reports of farm operation, to be entered only by individual farmers—not office records by farming company.

### Minnesota Advice Regarding Smut.

The following advice from a Minnesota bulletin is timely:—

Smutty seed can be so treated as to kill the smut spores and not affect the vitality of the seed, thus the succeeding grain crops will be practically free from smut. There are a number of chemicals that will kill smut, but the Experiment Station recommends formaldehyde as being the cheapest and easiest and least dangerous to use. In buying, care should be taken to secure formaldehyde that tests at least 40 per cent. pure; otherwise the treatment is apt to be a failure. There are a number of smut machines on the market for treating seed grain, and will thoroughly rid the grain of smut. Just as good



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A General Farm Engine of the most Modern Design and Construction.



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results can be secured, however, with home-made apparatus as with the machines, if proper care is used in the method of treatment. A solution of formaldehyde should be made in the proportion of one pound formaldehyde (40 per cent. pure) to 45 gallons of water. This amount will treat about 100 bushels of wheat and 75 to 85 bushels of oats or barley. The easiest method of applying the solution is to spread the seed on the granary floor and spray the solution over it with a common garden sprinkling can.

The solution is not effective at a low temperature, hence the seed should not be treated during cold weather. While the seed is being sprayed it should be shoveled over and over, until the seed is thoroughly moistened. After the grain has been sprayed it is a good plan to cover the mass of seed with a few sacks or blankets in order to prevent too rapid evaporation of the formalde-

hyde. In a few hours the sacks may be removed and the grain allowed to dry before seeding.

It is usually best to treat seed the day before seeding, but it may be done earlier in the season if desired. When seed is treated some weeks before seeding it should be allowed to dry thoroughly before storing in bins or sacks. When the seed grain is stored in bins, after being treated, the bins should be thoroughly swept out and sprinkled with formaldehyde to avoid infection from smut spores that may have adhered to the floor and walls of the bin.

When granary room cannot be had for treating the seed it can be successfully treated in a wagon box, conveniently placed. In seeding grain that has recently been treated, the drill should be opened a trifle wider in order to get the same amount of seed into the soil. (½ bushel more for oats.)

The formaldehyde treatment will kill

the stinking smuts of wheat and the loose smut of oats. It will not rid wheat of loose smut.

### Growing Alfalfa Seed in Manitoba.

We were interested to know that last season Kenneth Murchison, a prominent farmer and Shorthorn breeder of the Souris district, matured and threshed a quantity of alfalfa seed. This is not the first alfalfa seed that has been grown in Manitoba, or Western Canada, but the conditions under which it was grown are worthy of note. A sample of the seed was on exhibition at the Manitoba Winter Fair and created much comment. The field from which this seed was obtained last fall was sown the first week in June 1908.

## PURITY FLOUR

Take your choice of the "Purity" Family.

SIZES differ, but quality is the same. Highest grade in the world.

"More Bread and better Bread"

Purity trade-mark guarantees satisfaction or your money back.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ltd.

Mills at St. Boniface, Goderich, Brandon. Office, Winnipeg, Man.



7 Pounds



14 Pounds



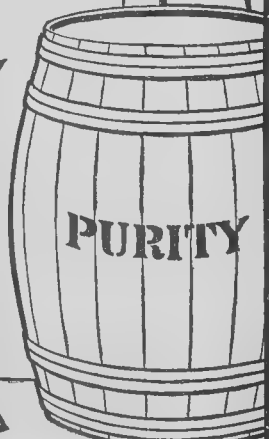
24 Pounds



49 Pounds



98 Pounds



196 Pounds



The plot of ground was inoculated with soil from an alfalfa field at the Brandon Experimental Farm by simply scattering a bag of the soil over the field at the time of seeding. At the same time that this field was sown a neighbor also seeded a plot of ground to alfalfa, using the same kind of seed and giving the soil the same treatment in every respect, excepting that it was not inoculated. The seed in both fields germinated equally well and there was a good catch the first season. Mr. Murchison's field went through the winter in first class shape, grew and ripened a crop of seed last year and left a heavy aftermath for winter protection while the neighbor's field killed out the first winter, due no doubt to the lack of inoculation.

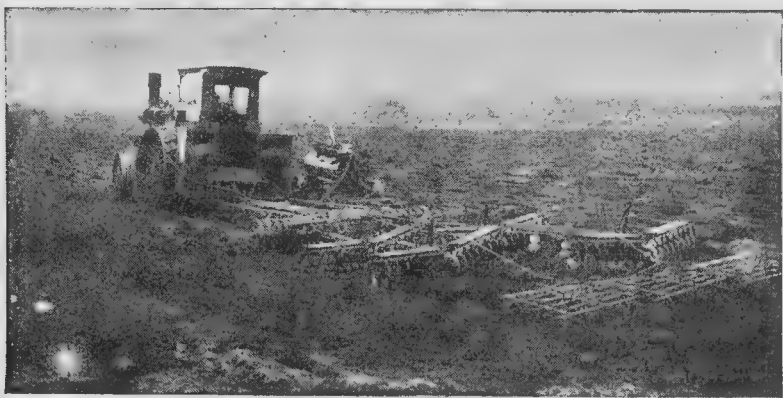
It seems a simple thing to scatter this soil from an old field of alfalfa over a new field intended for that crop. The bacteria in the ground are distributed through the soil in the old field and are thus given to the new field. As soon as the plants get well started and run their roots into the ground, these bacteria attack them and multiply in clusters that may be seen in the nodules on the roots of an old established field of alfalfa. And there is little question but that this lack of inoculation is directly responsible for many of the failures to grow alfalfa. Simply because one field does succeed without inoculation proves nothing. There may have been bacteria in the soil or perhaps there was enough bacteria on the seed to start the inoculation, and under favorable conditions it spread from

be glad to answer any question or explain further his methods. One of the great difficulties now is in obtaining hardy seed. If it can be matured in the West as a regular crop a great advance will be made in the alfalfa direction. It is a great mistake to use anything but northern grown seed.

### Inoculation for Alfalfa.

No doubt a number of our readers will be seeding down small plots to alfalfa this spring. We desire to draw the attention of such persons to the fact that the superintendents of the experimental farms at Lethbridge and Brandon have both offered to send sacks of inoculated soil free of charge to any farmers making application. Of course, the farmer must provide the sack and pay the freight charges. The soil only needs to be scattered over the field in order to introduce the nitrogen gathering bacteria. Experience has demonstrated that it pays to do this, and we should advise anyone who proposes to sow alfalfa seed on land that has never before grown the crop to take advantage of the offer made.

Exports of wheat, including wheat flour, from the United States in the calendar year 1909 amounted to 92,085,642 bushels, as compared with 151,338,121 bushels in 1908. In 1909 upwards of 47 per cent. of the exports were in the form



A Tiganduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask. One hundred acres packed, double disked and harrowed in two-and-a-half days.

this source and inoculated the whole field.

The above are typical cases of the results of inoculating and not inoculating. Since having this instance called to our attention we have talked with farmers who have been only partially successful in securing stands of this legume. There might be a good stand the first season but then it would winter kill or nearly so, or look sickly the second year, or something else be the matter. When asked whether or not the field had been inoculated the answer was, in many cases, no. There are other reasons, too, for failures with alfalfa, such as not securing a hardy strain, giving it a poorly prepared seed bed, pasturing or clipping too close in the fall, etc. But lack of inoculation is one of the chief offences.

In both cases above referred to, Montana strains were used. No hay crop was taken last year but Mr. Murchison expects to get both hay and seed this season. The field is not especially protected. Last winter it was bare of snow most of the time and it came through uninjured. There are no indications of winter killing this winter. It is the first crop to show green in the spring and Mr. Murchison is enthusiastic over his prospects for securing a valuable hay and forage plant.

Previous to seeding, the soil was well prepared and packed. It had been an old potato patch. The inoculated soil was sown by hand as was also the seed. It would have been better to drill the seed but, as it was, a good catch was secured at the rate of 10 pounds of seed to three-quarters of an acre. Last year the roots were well covered with the bacteria nodules. If any of our readers would care to write Mr. Murchison at Souris he would

of flour; in 1908 flour was only 38 per cent of the total.

Never use seed containing smut balls. The encased spores will not be killed by the formaldehyde, and they are almost sure to break in going through the drill and so infect the seed even after it has received the most careful treatment.

A well prepared seed bed is of nearly as much importance as is the seed. It may be easy or difficult for the young plants to get food from the soil, depending on whether the seed bed has been well or poorly prepared. To gather moisture and food through the roots it is necessary that the roots be in actual contact with the soil particles. Therefore, it is obvious that the seed bed should be fine and compact, such as would be made on fall plowed land by discing in the spring and harrowing at least once before and once after sowing. A lumpy and open or a too wet and heavy seed bed does not afford the hospitable condition which insures a prompt, vigorous germination and growth. The best of seed may make a perfect stand when sown upon such a seed bed under favorable conditions of heat and moisture. Seed weak in vitality must have a perfectly prepared seed bed to insure a fair stand. Even with seed of the best quality, it is always wise to prepare the seed bed well.—Minnesota Bulletin.

M. C. Weightman, Morden, writes:—"Through my advt. in The Farmer I made a satisfactory sale to D. Paterson, Gladstone, of four Aberdeen Angus heifers and two heifer calves."

## We Move in a Few Weeks To Our New Store on Portage Ave.

Where we will conduct the largest and finest Music Store in Western Canada. Besides carrying a large stock of the world's finest pianos, we will also have a complete stock of musical instruments and sheet music. We will be pleased to forward catalogue on request to anyone interested.

### Before We Move, We Will Clear Our Entire Stock of Pianos

Many of these will be sold at surprisingly low prices. The Heintzman & Co. pianos and Heintzman & Co. player-pianos, however, will not be reduced as these world famous instruments are sold on a closer margin than other pianos, consequently they will be held at regular prices; and at their regular price there is no better piano value offered to-day.

### Second Hand Pianos and Organs

Scarcely a day goes by that we do not receive a piano or organ in exchange on a Heintzman & Co. piano or player-piano. We are sacrificing all these instruments at much below their real value in order to have empty stockrooms before moving. Write for list of these instruments. Every piano or organ received in exchange is put in perfect playing condition and many of them are almost as good as new.



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FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT  
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

### Combination Sale a Big Success.

The combination sale of Percheron stallions and mares advertised in our issue of March 5, held at Sioux City, Ia., March 23rd by various breeders, was a success in every sense of the word. In all there were sold 50 head, consisting of 24 stallions and 26 mares. There were no sensational prices realized and it is a conspicuous fact that the mares averaged higher than the stallions and the top price of the sale was paid for the good 7-year old mare Cora 41727, and in foal to Calypso, she going to J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alta., for \$830.

Mr. Drewry was a good bidder all through the sale and took a larger number than any one buyer. There were buyers from a number of states but most of the offering went to Canada, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota. The average was very satisfactory when it is taken into consideration that there were several old mares in the offering as well as a number of yearlings. None of the horses were in anything but ordinary breeding condition and had they been better fitted they no doubt would have brought more money, but they are in the best possible condition to go ahead and do the most good for their buyers.

Mr. Drewry's purchases were as follows: Stallions.—Diavalo 57705, April, 1907, price, \$810; Carlos 64544, Apr. '07, \$600; Lamar 64542, Apr. '07, \$680; Rob Roy 51171, Apr. '07, \$400; Liberati 67616, May '08, \$505. Mares.—Cora 41727, May '02, \$830; Fanny 64530, May '04, \$285; Baby Esther 62797, Sept. '07, \$500; Nose Gay 64635, May '05, \$600; Ollie 67611, Apr. '08, \$355; Solace 66206, May '08, \$355; Coral 66202, Apr. '08, \$500.

The summary of sales was as follows: 24 Stallions brought \$10,610, Av. \$442 26 Mares brought \$12,040, Av. \$463 50 Head brought \$22,650, Av. \$453

### Pleasant View Poland Chinas.

J. M. Stowe & Sons, proprietors of Pleasant View Herd of Poland Chinas at Davidson, Sask., are renewing their advertisement in this issue. In doing so they desire to thank their patrons and the Nor'-West Farmer for their kindness, appreciation and geniality during the past season. They also want to thank all those of their patrons to whom they had to return checks for pigs ordered last season and which they could not supply. If those same patrons will now write Mr. Stowe while he still has orders to book for this season, he will be glad to give them the very best pigs that his knowledge, experience and herd afford. This past season pigs have been sold from Pleasant View Herd all the way from Hartney, Man., on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west, and from the International boundary on the south to 30 miles north of Edmonton on the north. There will be an increased number of sows to farrow this spring, on account of the rapidly increasing demands for Poland Chinas in the West.

### Recent Sales of Craigie Mains.

Clydesdales have been selling well at Craigie Mains these last few weeks. The big shipment that A. & G. Mutch brought out last fall is rapidly being reduced so that another lot will be brought over this summer to supply their customers. Recent sales include Blairmore Chief, sold to W. Thompson, Cottonwood; Shapely City to W. Winn, Moose Jaw; Gay Lad to Robt. Hewitson, New Warren; and Craigie Mains Prince to Wm. Diehl, Marcellin. Blairmore Chief was imported last fall. He is sired by Baron Hood and is a very promising colt. He was shown at Regina two weeks ago. His breeding is also of the proper kind, having the noted Baron's Pride for a grandsire. Shapely City is by Prince Shapely and had a £100 premium in Scotland last season. He is a direct descendant of the great breeding horse Prince of Wales (673). Gay Lad is a home bred yearling

out of Gay Jess (imp.) and got by Black Ivory, the reserve champion at the Manitoba Winter Fair this year. Craigie Mains Prince is also a home bred yearling. He is out of the champion Montrave Geisha and by Stepend (imp.) which was a good show horse in Scotland. Craigie Mains Prince has Montrave Mac for a grandsire and Top Gallant for a great grandsire.

### Hassard Sells Clydesdales.

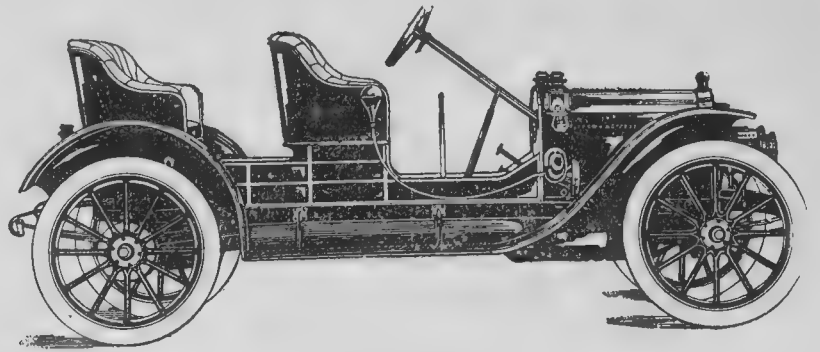
F. J. Hassard, the Clydesdale importer at Deloraine, Man., has made the following recent sales: Explorer by Revelanta, three years old, to a company at Elgin, Man.; Sir Herbert by Hiawatha, five years old, to R. C. Andros, Weyburn; Prince Allanby by Sir Everard, four years old, to Finley & Co., Stoughton, Sask.; Herdsman by King of the Roses, to a Syndicate at Windthorst; Baron Smith to a syndicate at Forget; the Hackney stallion Helbeck to Pcecock & Williams, Stoughton, Sask. Mr. Hassard is sold completely out of mares but still has some good stallions that will be sold to save the buyer money in order to make room for a new importation to be made this summer. Mr. Hassard expects to make a trip to the Old Country in the near future and personally select his horses.

### Perpetual Motion for Sale.

W. H. Bryce, Arcola, is offering Perpetual Motion and Baron of Arcola for sale. These have both been winners of note and are proven breeders. Mr. Bryce has secured a lot of good young stuff from these two horses and his splendid breeding mares, some of which is also being offered for sale. The Doune Lodge stud of Clydesdales at Arcola is known all over the Dominion for the high class animals always found there. Mr. Bryce's advertisement will be found on another page.

### Jaques Suffolks.

The latest importation of Suffolk Punch horses by Jaques Bros., Lamer-ton, Alta., landed March 20 and were shown at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair the same week. Nine animals, selected from the best studs in Suffolk, England, were included in the shipment. The lot comprises six 2-year olds, two 3-year olds and one 4-year old, all vetted sound before leaving Suffolk. They are sired by such horses as Saturn, winner of 47 championships, Redwold, Turner's Goldfinder, Rendlesham P.T., etc. During the past five years this firm has imported some 60 head; they report sales especially active during the past 18 months. A Suffolk



**\$950**

4 cylinder shaft-drive, 100 inch wheel base, 32 in. wheels, Selective Type Transmission, with extra seat (seating 4), as in illustration \$50 extra.

## The Farmer's Auto

**The Flanders 20 h.p.** made by the E.-M.-F. Co. of CANADA, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont., has been specially designed for the farmer and city tradesman, having its vital parts assembled on a plan that means all the **Utility, Pleasure and Lasting Quality** without the **extravagances of a \$5000 Machine.**

The weight of this powerful, compact machine is only 1200 pounds. There are no cast iron and malleable castings, which are replaced by vastly stronger and lighter pressed steel, drawn and stamped steel parts. The immense output and capacity of the E.M.F. Co.'s factories makes **The Extraordinary Price** possible. 25,000 will be made in 1910 and plans are completed for 50,000 in 1911. No other concern can come within \$300 of the above price. It is the **strongest 20 h.p. motor made** and beyond all doubt the **most serviceable and sightly machine on the market.**

### Don't Buy An Automobile

till you have seen the catalogue and specifications of this **world's wonder**—the 4 cylinder 30 h.p. 5 passenger car at \$1500 and other specialties of the E.M.F. Co.

Write To-day to the **McRae & Breen,** Cor. King and James, Manitoba Agents.. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Punch Association is to be organized in Calgary on April 4. This recent shipment was on the water for 19 days but they stood the trip exceptionally well. They were much admired at Regina.

### John Horn's Sales.

Clydesdales have been selling well with Jno. Horn, Regina. Recently the team of mares, Royal Eva and Royal Gem, weight 1850 and 1820 pounds respectively, were sold to J. H. Pearce, Condie. Another team of mares was

sold to W. J. Horn, Disley. The stallion Erskine Earl by Hiawatha was sold to Wilson Bros., Medicine Hat. Mr. Horn reports a good season of sales with a strong demand for Clydesdales.

### Traynor Bros. New Shipment.

In our last issue we referred to a shipment of horses made by Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask. It is the finest lot that this firm has ever had in their stables, the five year old stallion Royal Choice (imp.) suiting Mr. Traynor better than anything he has ever yet had



**Tell us the Size of Your House or Barn**

We will give you an expert estimate of what it will cost to paint it. You will be astonished how little that cost will be.

**Stephens Paint will pay for itself**—in handsome appearance—in protecting your property against climatic effects.

Use the paint produced by the Western Paint Specialists. Twenty-eight years' experience and success back of it.

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**G. F. Stephens & CO., Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, CAN.



Ox Tick

## What You Should Do

when your stock becomes infested with Lice, Ticks, Mites and Skin Germs is to kill and cure promptly by using

### COWL BRAND DRIPS

No other preparation has the same telling effect. Its action is immediate and permanent. It does not only kill parasites but it cures all skin infections which when allowed to run cause no end of trouble and annoyance.

### YOU SIMPLY POUR IT ON

and it spreads immediately to every part of the animal's body. No rubbing and no dipping is required if you use

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Sold in most every good store, or shipped direct F.O.B. Winnipeg, at

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Address Insecticide Dept.

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## BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



**The Great  
Conditioner,  
Tonic, Digestor  
& Worm Destroyer.**

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs. Full particulars from—

**THE STEELE BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.,**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### Capable Domesticities From the Old Country

Well trained Old Country girls for City or Country service, arriving weekly. No fee charged employers who become subscribers to the Guild.

Write for booklet giving full information, or send \$50 and railway fare from Montreal to destination, with references, and a satisfactory maid will be sent at once—the money advanced to be deducted from her wages.

### THE GUILD

71 Drummond St., MONTREAL

in the stallion line. Besides Royal Choice, the shipment included 22 mares and geldings. Two of the pure-bred Clyde geldings deserve special mention. They were shown at Regina, winning first place and much admiration. At the eastern fall fairs this pair were also winners of firsts and championships. The lot was bought through Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. The above mentioned geldings are rising three and four years old, weigh 3400 pounds and were sired by Harmony and Celtic Brown.

Royal Choice is one of the draftiest stallions in the West to-day. One of Baron's Pride's best sons, Everlasting, sired him and his dam Jean II. is by the noted south of Scotland sire, Prince of Goldenock. He was shown first in this country at the Canadian National where he was placed second. A little later at the Ottawa fair he won first in class and reserve champion and at the Ogdensburg show he was also first and champion. He later headed the line of aged stallions at the Chicago International in December and at the Saskatchewan spring show last week he was placed first in as strong a class of aged stallions as the western people usually see.

### John D. Simpson Imports Clydesdales.

Mr. John D. Simpson, of Moose Jaw, owner of the Thorncliff ranch, has just returned from the Old Country with a big shipment of 27 pedigreed Clydesdales comprising three stallions and the balance females. One of the outstanding animals in the bunch is Prince Mindru (15243) bought from Mr. Clark, Netherlea, Cathcart, and got by the champion Hiawatha (10067) out of Mr. Young's celebrated Dumbarton champion mare Nemo, whose sire was the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince Alexander (8899). This is a noticeably well bred colt, rising 3 years old, with great feet, good pasterns, fine flat bone, and good action. His grandam was a mare got by Sir Everard (5353) and the next cross was by the noted big horse Disraeli (234), 1st at Glasgow in 1876. Another 5-year old horse is Brilliant Bay (14041) bred by Mr. David McArthur, Fleming, Nairn. His sire is Baron Afton (11255) a son of the great Baron's Pride (9122). His dam is Lady Nairn (19848) by Kippendarie. Another nice cleanly built two-year old, with the makings of a good horse about him, is sired by Abbey Fashion (12793). Among the mares, several of which are in foal (one to Baron Mitchell) are some nice serviceable animals, of good quality and breeding, and which will raise good stock. One of them is sired by Prince Sturdy and is a nice three-year old, with lots of size, plenty of action, a mare which keeps herself nicely together. Others are gets of Royal Fortune (10432) and the good breeding horse Fortune Still (9752). Among the fillies are a pair by Casablanca (10523) another noted son of Baron's Pride. These are a nice pair. Another well bred filly is out of a mare by Baron's Chief (10971) sired by the famous Royal Favorite (10630) and whose grandam is by Sir Everard (5353). Yet another whose dam is Lady Maud is sired by the great Sir Everard. Lady Maud won four championships, 14 firsts and 4 seconds at the leading Scottish shows. Another fine filly is by Baron Voucher, champion at Chicago last year, and winner of several prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society shows in Scotland. Another outstanding filly with fine feet and good pasterns is by Sir Hugo (10924) out of Chickabiddy (19109). Among the remainder are several got by the unbeaten champion Everlasting (11331), a couple by the big, thick, powerful premium horse Hapland's Pride (13515), which made quite a stir in the Scottish show yards when he first appeared, and which won several premiums. Some others are by Mr. Ferguson's noted prize horse Allandale (12418) one of them being out of a mare by the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion, Prince Thomas (10262). Another well bred filly is by the famous Royal Favorite (10630), out of a mare by Baron's Chief (10971), and whose grandam was

sired by Sir Everard (5353). Several of the others were purchased in the Carse O'Gowrie District, and got by the premium horse of that club.

Mr. Simpson, who is a Scotchman and a horseman, has made a good beginning, and his importation is a highly creditable one, which is bound to raise the class and standard of the Clydesdale in the Moose Jaw district to a high level. He is a firm believer that the man who keeps the quality of his stock up to the top notch is the man who is money in pocket in the end. Mr. Simpson has just sold a team of the afore mentioned mares and the Lady Maud filly to Mr. John Logan, Westview, Moose Jaw, at a splendid figure. Mr. Logan is another farmer who is rapidly gathering round him a bunch of good stock.

### Arnott's Heir Goes to Virden.

John Graham, Carberry, has sold Arnott's Heir to the Virden, Man., district. This is a valuable horse, imported only last fall, three years old, and sired by Hiawatha. He was winner of the Brydon Shield at the Glasgow show in 1907 and the long price for which he was sold is also an indication of his quality. Mr. Graham has also just recently made a shipment west. The following paragraph from the Carberry News (Mar. 25) will be of interest: "John Graham shipped a valuable car of horses to the coast this week consisting of 12 high class grade horses, one Clyde stallion, 'Silver King', and a Clyde mare; the two latter were sold to a breeder out there. The stallion is considered one of the best that ever went west. The grade horses were secured here and in the Neepawa district and were a splendid lot weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 each. One of the lot was the splendid gelding shown at the Carberry Summer Fair by Geo. McLaughlin, of Neepawa."

### Chas. Fraser Resigns.

In our last issue we omitted mentioning the resignation of Chas. Fraser as Secretary and Manager of the Manitoba Winter Fair. When he resigned from the secretaryship of the Inter-provincial Fair, it was understood that he would soon be leaving for Winnipeg, but he was prevailed upon by the board of directors of the Winter Fair to carry on the work until the present show was over, which he consented to do. It is now understood that Mr. Fraser will leave shortly for Winnipeg where he will enter into business on the grain exchange.

As an expression of appreciation of the splendid work accomplished by Mr. Fraser, the board on accepting his resignation presented him with a cheque for \$250. He has been untiring in his efforts to make both the summer and winter fairs a success ever since he has had the management of them and the splendid degree of success which they have attained has been largely due to Mr. Fraser's endeavors.

M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask., is going to have a good lot of Yorkshire pigs for order this spring. Shropshire and Leicester sheep are also a specialty, as well as Bronze turkeys. His card is again appearing in our Breeders' Directory.

We are glad to call the attention of our readers to the Brownlee Stock Farm card which appears in this issue for the first time. Mr. H. O. Hutchins, the proprietor, Keeler, Sask., made a splendid showing of Percherons at the Regina show a week ago and is handling rather extensively both imported and homebred animals. His last importation included a good lot of stallions and mares, all of which have not been sold but can be inspected any time in the stables at Keeler. Mr. Hutchins is new to the show rings of the West but from the start made the public can expect great things in the future. The results of the winnings at the recent Regina show may be seen in connection with that report.

## The Lonely Homesteader



It was an old, old Melody  
She Sang: the Song of Annie Laurie

## Don't go Music Hungry

A small weekly payment buys a Victor or Edison. What a pity to miss the pleasures of a Victor or Edison in your home just because the whole price is not handy for you to-day.

### Victor-Berliner

with six ten inch double records of your own choice..... **\$28.50**

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with six two minute and six four minute genuine Edison records **\$34.90**

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Send for our Catalog C. and Educational Plan of payment and list of records. State Edison or Victor.

## CROSS, GOULDING & SKINNER

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### Drugless Healing, Suggestive Therapeutics



People will read this with all manner of diseases bad blood, constipation, Rheumatism in all forms, old sores, organ troubles, in fact troubles too numerous to mention. A great number have taken medicine for years, and where are you? Our treatment is recognized by the national law of the United States, takes rank as leading method of cure among the highest authorities of America and Europe, and thousands of people have been healed by this science in the last fifteen years. I should say that a system of treatment which has accomplished this result in the last few years, is at least worthy of your respectful consideration, attention and trial. In our treatment we operate intelligently through God's fixed laws, assisting nature in all her workings, if diseased in body or mind. Write me stating your trouble. I will explain how we heal you in your home. Plenty of references. I make a specialty of all chronic troubles. This is the cheapest and quickest healing science the world knows. Prof. H. W. Banton, Institution of Healing, office 232 13th Ave., East Calgary, Alberta. Phone 197. This Science of Healing taught.

When writing Advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



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Handiest thing on the farm. Saves horses, lightens labor. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-horse eveners. The HEIDER 4-horse Evenner works abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on land. Works free, no side draft, coupled short all horses pull equal and easy to attach. We make Clevises to attach our eveners to all plows. HEIDER 3-horse Wagon Evenner for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill, or any other implement with pole. HEIDER Eveners have many advantages over other kinds. ASK YOUR DEALER for HEIDER Eveners, if he has none in stock accept no other. Write us for catalog and we will tell you where and how to get the best, strongest, most satisfactory Eveners made. We also make Wagon Doubletrees, Single-trees Neck Yokes, etc.

MADE BY THE **Heider Mfg. Co.**  
**Carroll, Iowa. U. S. A.**  
The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd., Gen'l Agents.  
Department 36, Brandon, Man.

**VIRDEN NURSERIES**



**400,000**

Trees and cuttings, small fruits, shrubs, creepers, spruce, apples and crabs. I have by far the largest stock in the west of these hardy, fast growing Russian poplars and willows; I send everything by express, prepaid, so as to arrive in good order. Trees may be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. No agents, no commissions, selling cheap. A postal card will bring you my price list and printed directions.

**JOHN CALDWELL, Virden Nurseries**  
W. H. M. **VIRDEN, MAN.**  
ESTABLISHED 1890.



**DON'T** be without fruit. You can grow these hardy bush cherries. Excellent for canning. Large fruit. Recommended by the agricultural papers. As easy to grow as currants and quite as hardy. We will send you one dozen of these cherries on receipt of \$2.00. **BUCHANAN NURSERY CO.,** Winnipeg, St. Charles, P.O., Man.

**WILL EXCHANGE  
CHILLIWACK  
Fruit Farm**

FOR

**Improved 1/4 sec.**

Write to-day for full particulars and free literature on CHILLIWACK.

**ESTABLISHED 1891**  
**F. J. HART & CO. LTD.**  
**INCORPORATED 1905.**

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

**Manitoba Cattle Sale.**

The annual cattle sale of Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association will be held this year in Brandon, June 1st, entries for which close with the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, April 23rd. This year will be the sixth sale under the auspices of the Association, and they all have been a great success, as the purchaser and seller are enabled to come together on equal grounds and the purchaser has an opportunity of seeing the stock offered by some of the best breeders in the province. As the sale is open to the Dominion, some of the principal breeders of Saskatchewan have promised entries for the sale, in addition to the best breeders in Manitoba. Both males and females will be offered this year.

**Caswell on Rye Grass.**

In sending us a change of advertisement, which, unfortunately, came too late for this issue, Joseph Caswell, of Saskatoon, Sask., writes:—

"I am going out of Yorkshire pigs in favor of Tamworths. I have been breeding both for the last few years and I prefer the Tamworth as a bacon pig. I was east last winter, where I purchased two heifers from Sir George Drummond and one from John Dryden & Son. I also bought a few mares, amongst them being Grace Darling 7th, 16942. She is in foal to Dumure Sportsman, 13455, (imported.)

"I have quite a lot of rye grass for sale. I think this is the best hay for the West. This is admitted by advocates of other grasses. It produces a good quantity of A 1 quality hay of which stock are very fond. It also produces good pasture, as my stock pastures on it the last thing in the fall and the first in the spring."

**Ayrshires for Alberta.**

W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, has written us as follows:—The demand for Ayrshires in Alberta is increasing as its progressive dairymen discover the possibilities of the Ayrshire breed and its adaptability to the soil and climate of Alberta.

This increasing demand has impelled my old friend and Ayrshire champion, J. G. Clark, of Irma, Alta., and the veteran Ayrshire breeder of Alberta, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, the former to send for and the latter to come east and personally select a car lot each respectively.

Mr. Clark's shipment was selected by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., and left Howick on March 19th. This lot is billed to go under the hammer at Lacombe on April 1st. If I mistake not, this is the sixth car lot of Ayrshires taken west by Mr. Clark. This lot comprised eight young cows ranging in ages from 4 to 6 years, seven heifers rising 3 years old, one two-year old and two yearling bulls. Mr. Ness supplied several and the others were secured from the herds of J. P. Cavers and Charles Moe, Ormstown, Arch, Cameron, Dewittville, Wm. Brown and J. A. Logan, Howick, S. A. Clelland, Hemmingford, and Jas. McKell, Riverfield. They were an even, typical lot. The bulls were of choice breeding, the cows all looked like producers and the heifers give promise of combining quality with utility.

Mr. Trimble's shipment.—Satisfied with his venture last year in coming east twice and personally selecting, and having another lot consigned to him, Mr. Trimble lately arrived from the West and with the assistance of R. R. Ness has made another choice selection, numbering in all twenty-two head. This is an exceptionally fine lot, made up of ten young bulls, nine cows and heifers and three calves. Five of the young bulls Mr. Ness selected last December from the herd of H. M. Parlee, Sussex, N.B., (sired I presume by his champion bull, Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove) and all from imported dams. They are a grand lot. The one coming two next October was the winning bull under 1 year at the Maritime fairs last fall, while another was the 6 months old winner at the same fairs. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, contri-

buted two choice yearlings, James Bryson, Brysonville, a dairy-like fellow. A. Clelland, Hemmingford, a useful yearling, and the veteran Ayrshire breeder, Geo. Bustard, Havelock, a well brought out fellow. Two choice females (a 6-year old cow and a 2-year old heifer) were selected from the herd of James Cottingham, Ormstown; from James Bryson two grand cows, 5 years old; from James McKell, a grand young cow fit to grace any herd; from J. W. Logan an extra choice 4-year old cow; grand dairy type cow from W. Brown; and two fine young cows and three heifer calves from the herd of Mr. Ness. This is a choice shipment and Mr. Trimble is to be congratulated on his selection, which will not only redound to his credit, but to the advantage of the breed in the West.

Many Ayrshire breeders in Ontario and Quebec have lately received inquiries from the Western provinces, and we look forward to other consignments in the near future.

**Carcass Test at Regina.**

Seven beef animals, five sheep, and fourteen hogs were entered for competition in the block test at this year's Winter Fair. Though the number was not so large as last year the quality and finish of the animals showed decided improvement. Exhibitors are commencing to realize that a prize winner must be a choice animal well fattened by months of careful feeding. Some of the beef animals were of excellent type but lacked the wealth of deep, mellow flesh required to win a prize in the block test. The mutton carcasses were all of prime quality and finish but some of the hogs were quite too thin.

At the auction sale of the carcasses the competition among the butchers and provision merchants was remarkably keen. All of the carcasses sold at high prices and the winners brought record prices. The average price for beef was 11 cents per pound with 11 1/4 cents per pound paid for the prize carcasses. The second prize steer carcass brought a total of \$109.50. The average price for hogs was 11 1/4 cents per pound with 12 1/4 cents for the prize carcasses. \$21.55 was the price paid for one of the prize winning hogs. The mutton carcasses sold as high as 17 1/4 cents per pound and the first prize carcass brought a total of \$13.55. The five mutton carcasses including one small lamb weighing 45 pounds, brought an average of \$13.38 per carcass. This is one more argument in support of the effort now being made to induce farmers to raise more sheep.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Beef-steer, purebred or grade.—1. P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; 2. R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; 3. Browne Bros, Ellisboro; 4. J. McArthur, Duck Lake; 5. Philip Leech, Baring.

Heifer, purebred or grade.—1. P. M. Bredt & Sons; 2. R. Johnston, Radisson. Mutton, purebred or grade.—1. Wm. Harkness, Hazelwood; 2. R. M. Douglas; 3 and 4. Harkness; 5. A. B. Potter, Langbank.

Pork.—1. Peter Horn, Regina; 2. Potter; 3. Horn; 4. Potter; 5. A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta; 6. Peter Horn.

The percentage of dressed meat to live weight in the prize winners was as follows: Beef Steers.

| Prize  | Live wght | Drsd wght | per ct |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| First  | 1600      | 1033      | 64.6   |
| Second | 1490      | 932       | 62.5   |
| Third  | 1165      | 714       | 61.3   |
| Fourth | 1570      | 947       | 60.3   |
| Fifth  | 1085      | 614       | 56.6   |

Beef Heifers.

| Prize  | Live wght | Drsd wght | per ct |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| First  | 1430      | 860       | 60.1   |
| Second | 1250      | 715       | 57.2   |

Mutton.

| Prize  | Live wght | Drsd wght | per ct |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| First  | 176 1/2   | 97 1/2    | 55.1   |
| Second | 142       | 73 1/2    | 51.4   |
| Third  | 177       | 97        | 54.8   |
| Fourth | 165       | 90        | 54.5   |
| Fifth  | 93        | 45        | 48.4   |

Hogs.

| Prize  | Live wght | Drsd wght | per ct |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| First  | 225       | 176 1/2   | 78.2   |
| Second | 230       | 187       | 81.3   |
| Third  | 237       | 196       | 82.7   |
| Fourth | 202       | 162 1/2   | 80.2   |
| Fifth  | 210       | 159 1/2   | 75.7   |
| Sixth  | 222       | 181 1/2   | 81.5   |

**Mickelson's  
KILL-EM-QUICK**



**Gopher Poison**

Guaranteed to kill gophers, squirrels, field mice, ground hogs, rats, mice, wolves, coyotes, rabbits and badgers—or the purchase price refunded. 75c. package contains 2,000 poisonous doses and the \$1.25 size 4,000 for the extermination of the gopher and squirrel pest.

| Prices on Quantity Orders |           |             |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No. Pkgs.                 | 75c. Size | \$1.25 Size |
| 1 Pkg.                    | 75c. Each | \$1.25 Each |
| 6 "                       | 70c. "    | 1.20 "      |
| 25 "                      | 65c. "    | 1.15 "      |
| 100 "                     | 60c. "    | 1.10 "      |
| 200 "                     | 58c. "    | 1.05 "      |
| 300 "                     | 57c. "    | 1.03 "      |
| 500 "                     | 55c. "    | 1.00 "      |

"Kill-Em-Quick" is sold by and can be secured at above prices from the druggists and drug dealers throughout the provinces. "Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick" Gopher Poison has a peculiar odor which attracts the pests and being very pleasant to the taste they eat the prepared grain in preference to any other food.

This patent preparation is in powder form and when mixed with moist grain it adheres to and forms a coating on the outside of the kernels. "Kill-Em-Quick" thus comes in immediate contact with the tissues of the stomach and the result from its action is almost instantaneous.

Try "Kill-Em-Quick" at our risk (cash refund guarantee printed on every package) and rid your fields of these grain destroyers. Order the quantity desired from your druggist or drug dealer, but if none in stock accept no other poison but have "Kill-Em-Quick" ordered for you from the Bole Drug Company (Jobbers), Dept. M, Winnipeg, Man., our Canadian representatives.

If impossible to secure "Kill-Em-Quick" as stated, send your order and remit for such quantity as desired at above prices (which are F.O.B. Winnipeg) to the Bole Drug Company, Dept. M, Winnipeg, Man., giving the name of your druggist or drug dealer, upon receipt of which the shipment will receive prompt attention.

"Kill-Em-Quick" Always Kills. Complete information, folders, testimonials, etc. furnished upon request.

**MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK CO.**  
Dept. M  
Winnipeg, Man. or Minneapolis, Minn.

**Clothes Brush Free**

To introduce our Men's Clothing and Furnishings Price List, we will give a fine clothes brush free to each person sending us the names and addresses of five people from different families who would be interested in our price list. Brush will be sent by mail, postage paid. Mention Nor'-West Farmer.

**F. J. Knott, 566 Main St., WINNIPEG**

**CHAS. ELLETT**

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alberta  
Breeder of Aberdeen - Angus Cattle  
Stock all ages, both sexes. Good strains.  
Reasonable prices.

**Seven per cent.**

Principal absolutely safe. Established business. American Securities Co., Toronto.

**\$3 a Day Sure**

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. **ROYAL IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 985, WINDSOR, ONT.**

The other day we heard a man say: "I might have been a far better man today if my father had not so continuously drilled it into his boys that they were of no account. It has destroyed my confidence, because the feeling of inferiority has become so ingrained." This father made a great mistake, but there are fathers doing the same today. Are your boys receiving the appreciation they deserve and need?



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### Farmers for Parliamentary Positions.

Arthur Lucas, Clyde, Alta.—“In your issue of March 5 a letter appears from Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, of Burnside, Man., dealing with government elevators. It is not on that subject I would like to write a few lines; but he certainly struck the right note in the last part of his letter, when he said that the farmers ought to have a representative of their own in both the federal and provincial parliaments. Bury party politics in provincial elections, but in the federal house it would be impossible.

“I would guarantee that in every electoral division a suitable farmer could be found, if only looked for, but many good men retire from political activities, because very few men who come forward as candidates know the wants of the farmer. Who is the man who extracts by the sweat of his brow the wealth of this continent? What is wanted and is most necessary for the welfare of us farmers, our homes, children, and those to come is the proper development of our agricultural resources, known only to the profession of farming. And, as a majority, it is up to the farmers to see that we get proper representation in parliament.

“Where is the need of party politics in provincial government, as nothing is touched by them such as tariffs, diplomatic relations with other countries, or the development of the interior, and such like? The provincial legislature is simply a body of men chosen by the people—who are mostly farmers—to develop the province in which they are situated and to attend to the needs of the majority of people—who are farmers. Then why bring forth the old war-cry of “which party?”

“There is no body of men who would benefit to a greater extent than the farmers of our provinces, but who at the present time have little or no representation in our provincial parliaments. Why not lay aside party politics, put in your pockets petty jealousies, form an Independent Order of United Farmers, carried on as by many bodies of men, as Masons, Oddfellows, etc., and pledge ourselves as one body to select and put in one of ourselves who is a resident farmer in the electoral division? Thus we should get more of a full share of what is justly due us.

“We follow the finest and purest of professions, and one that requires a far finer head than is required by an ordinary business man. But how is the farmer represented both in the minds of our politicians and in many papers? Simply as a man in a wide awake hat, a pair of overalls and for the most wearing some bristly beard and walking as if he had been rusting for many centuries. Could not you, Mr. Editor, through your columns help us to organize, not only in Manitoba but in the sister provinces, and have what is justly due us, a proper representation?”

### Still Against Consolidated Schools.

Manitoba Farmer, Holland, writes again:

“In reply to the letter of Jno. R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, on the consolidation of schools, it is hardly worth while to carry on a controversy. In the first place Mr. Dutton does not state whether he is a farmer or not. It is the farmers that are interested in this matter. As he admits, two weeks is hardly long enough to gain a personal opinion, so let him wait three years as we have done. The farmers

here are not satisfied now that the fourth year has expired, complaints have ripened into general dissatisfaction, which has taken active form and petitions are now being circulated in favor of going back to the country school. Dissatisfaction has long been rife here. My object in writing this is the same as before—to ask others to look well into the matter before going in for consolidation. If Mr. Dutton will follow up consolidation for four years he will find rotten things. There is plenty of chance here for observing as he says, and seeing is believing. If he would take a trip or two in some of our vans in the winter time he would understand the complaints and if he had been at our last school meeting he would think it time that something was done.

### Rating Horse Power of Engines.

A subscriber writes:—“Explain fully between the terms horse power and brake horse power. Is the statement correct that gasoline engines and steam engines are rated differently? Will a 30 horse power gasoline engine brake at 50 or 60 and a 30 horse power steam engine at 80?”

Answer by A. R. Greig, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon.—“The term horse power, with regard to an engine, is usually the horse power developed inside the cylinder, that is, the mean effect of pressure in pounds per square inch multiplied by the area of the cylinder in square inches multiplied by twice the length of the stroke in feet multiplied by the number of revolutions per minute divided by 33,000. This is a theoretical horse power.

“The brake horse power is the horse power that the engine will develop at the fly wheel. It gets its name on account of the style of the machine for measuring the power developed. It is usually a small percentage less than the theoretical horse power, owing to the power necessary to run the engine itself.

“There is still another horse power used in the traction engines, called the draw bar horse power, being the horse power that an engine develops at the draw bar, and it would be equal to the brake horse power less the amount of power absorbed in moving the engine itself.

It is true that gasoline engines and steam engines have their draw bar horse power differently rated on account of the great difference of the weight of an engine of the same horse power of these two types. For example:—the steam engine of a nominal or draw bar 15 horse power would equal a 45 brake horse power whereas a 45 brake horse power gasoline engine would equal about 30 draw brake h.p. The loss of power in the case of the steam engine is owing to the heavy machine that has to be moved, leaving only about 33½ per cent. available for traction work.

“Theoretical horse power (h.p.) equals (Average pressure per square inch in cylinder X area of cylinder X 2X length of stroke in feet X number of revolutions) divided by 33,000.

“Brake horse power (b.h.p.) equals horse power less the power absorbed in running the piston, crosshead, valves, crank shaft, etc. That is the net horse power delivered at the belt.

“Draw bar horse power (D.B.H.P.) equals brake horse power less the power absorbed in running the gears, shafts, and in moving the engine over the ground. That is, the net horse power delivered at the draw bar. The draw bar horse power for steam engines equals the brake horse power divided by 3, and for gasoline engines the brake horse power divided by 1½ or 2.”

James S. Aitken, Cheviot, Sask.—I have much pleasure in renewing my subscription for another year. Yours is a bright up-to-date paper in every respect and must be “a boon and a blessing” to many a Northwest farmer.

Alex. M. Waterston, Longlaketon, Sask.—“If you had stopped my Nor'-West Farmer without letting me know, I would have mopped your office floor the first time I had got into Winnipeg.”

## The Spring Park Nurseries, Ltd. Brandon, Man.

All kinds of **NURSERY STOCK** including Forest Trees, Standard Apples, Crab Apples, all kinds of Small Fruits, Flowering Shrubs, etc.

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The cutting blades are made of the best plow steel, with plenty of curve to the blade so that it produces a draw cut. These blades are self-cleaning and cornstalks or trash cannot lodge.

**THE NATIONAL ROTARY HARROW ATTACHMENT** is destined to become the greatest farm labor-saver of the age! It does the work far better and easier than the old drag, because of the draw cut blades, and also because the ground is easiest pulverized and leveled when it is fresh turned. When your plowing is done, your harrowing is done! By all means SEE this great machine attachment. It will save you dollars, time and trouble. Ask your dealer to show it to you today. If he hasn't it, write us today and we will see that you are supplied. [1]

**NATIONAL HARROW COMPANY, Box 116, LEROY, ILL.**

## \$200 IN CASH And Numbers of Valuable Premiums GIVEN AWAY FREE

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Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of six well known fruits. If so, you can share in the distribution of the above prize. It is no easy task. But by patience and perseverance you can probably make out 4 or 5 of them. To the person who can make out the largest number we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person making the third largest number the sum of Thirty Dollars. To the person making the fourth largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. Should two persons send answers equally correct, the first two prizes will be divided between them, (each receiving \$75.00). Should three send in equally correct answers, the first three prizes will have to be divided, (each receiving \$60.00). Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of \$200.00 will be equally divided (each receiving \$50.00), and so on in like proportions, provided they comply with a simple condition about which we will write as soon as answers are received. We do not want a cent of your money when you answer this advertisement. If you can find any of the names, write us today enclosing stamp for our reply. Do not delay. To help you we have put a mark under the first letter of each name.

Address, CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept., L. Montreal, Que.

## Manitoba Agricultural College

### Special Course, Household Science

May 3rd to Aug. 7th, 1910

This course opens on May 3rd, and lasts until August 7th, 1910. The principal subjects to be taught are **Cookery, Laundry, Needlework, Plain Dressmaking, Household Management, Home Nursing, Hygiene, Sanitation and Millinery.** Applications from farmers daughters and others interested in home-making are invited. A calendar with further particulars of the work will be supplied upon request.

This course is eminently practical, and arrangements are being made for students to have practice in actually managing a home. All applications should be made to the Professor of Household Science, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, as soon as possible, as a limited number only can be accepted.



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## Ladies' Spring Suits

From \$8 to \$18. Send for free cloth samples and style book. Southcott Suit Co., 2 King Street, London, Ont.



## The Empire Calendar and Catalogue.

We heard before we saw it that the Empire Cream Separator calendar was a good one. And so it is. Bright, cheery and beautifully lithographed, it makes you feel better to look up to the wall and see the pretty milkmaid and her sister looking down at you. Our illustration gives you a slight idea of what it is like, only we cannot reproduce all the colors. It is really a beauty. In sending it out the company says:—

"We are sending you this calendar with our compliments and best wishes. The painting is by a well known artist, and is one of his best pieces of work. But the best is none too good for our friends. Won't you hang this in a prominent place for reference? Every time you look at it, remember this: An Empire Cream Separator will bring you ease; will make your cows pay you; will get pure rich cream; will satisfy you, your back and your pocket-book. If you want to know how and why, address Department B I, Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario, and Winnipeg, Manitoba."

The company writes us from their Winnipeg office: "We will mail one of



Gives you some idea of the Empire Calendar Design.

these calendars to anyone who desires one."

The Empire catalogue for 1910 is equally attractive and equally good. It presents many facts that are of interest to dairymen whether they use an Empire machine or not. Write to the company's Winnipeg office, Dept. B I, for a copy.

## How a Careful Farmer Profited by Mistakes of Careless Neighbors.

The good results of carefulness are well illustrated by a comparison of the methods of three farmers along one of the railroads in Kansas. One farmer came from the East and took up the first homestead. At once he built a large barn and as his father in Pennsylvania had always done, he roofed it with shingles without considering any other roofing. The shingles were expensive, and in the beginning of the second fall, just after harvest, some sparks from a passing locomotive fell on his roof, the shingles caught fire, and the farmer lost all his crop.

The second farmer took the adjacent homestead about the time of this fire, and when he came to build a barn he roofed it with tin as a precaution against fire. But he was penny wise and pound foolish. The tin soon needed a coat of paint, but he thought it could wait until spring. When spring came, the roof wasn't worth painting, it had

rusted through and leaked with every rain.

The third man was poorer at the start than the others. So he built a rough shack for his crops, roofing it with the cheapest material—tar paper. But this soon became brittle and cracked. Worried by this, he began a systematic investigation to find the best roofing. And when he built his larger barn, he covered it with Genasco Ready Roofing, made by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of natural Asphalt from Lake Trinidad. That was five years ago, and the roof is still solid.

Since then most of the farmers in his vicinity have used it for all their new buildings. It is guaranteed for five years without attention, if it is laid according to the directions which any man can follow. The secret of the durability of Genasco Ready Roofing consists in the double layers of felt dipped in asphalt which gives firmness to the roofing, acting as a body to support the outer layer of natural asphalt, which, unlike coal tar roofings does not crack or run. In other words, it is weather proof and fire-resisting.

The carefulness of this one farmer should be a lesson to others. He found Genasco the cheapest in the long run, the most durable, and the easiest to lay.

## Big Returns from Potatoes.

Some of the readers of this paper would be astonished if they knew how much money some potato growers are making by following modern methods of potato culture. Time and again up-to-date potato growers have demonstrated that a potato planter, as well as a sprayer or sorter, will pay for itself in a single season, and without a large acreage either.

An interesting and valuable work on "Potato Culture" is issued by the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company. It is written by their President, Mr. L. A. Aspinwall, who has devoted his entire life to the study of potato culture and the manufacture of implements for the economical handling of the crop. This work covers every point of profitable potato culture, and includes articles on preparation of soil, selection of seed, how deep to plant, distance apart to plant, harvesting the crop, profits per acre.

This paper has arranged with the Aspinwall Manufacturing Company to supply the readers of this paper with free copies of Mr. Aspinwall's work. If you desire a copy, write either to their factory at Guelph, Ontario, or to their home office at Jackson, Mich, and mention the name of this paper, and a copy will be mailed you promptly.

This company has just perfected broadcast and orchard attachments for their four row sprayers, which will render these machines especially desirable to the general farmer. If you request it this company will be glad to mail to you their catalogue (K 1) along with Mr. Aspinwall's work on "Potato Culture."

The people who have been feeling uncomfortable over the phenomenally high price of meats in Canada and the United States may perhaps be able to squeeze a little bit of comfort out of the exceedingly high price of bacon in Great Britain. It is said that, on the average, bacon is costing the English housewife three or four cents a pound more than the prices usually charged. Indeed, according to one authority, prices ruled higher during last year than they have done for the past forty years. The increase in price is not only caused by the decrease in the raising of hogs in Great Britain but it is also due to the shortage in the supplies forthcoming from the United States, largely owing to the increase in population, and also to the high price of feeding stuffs. In short, there are not enough hogs from which to make bacon, and, as far as can be seen at present, the scarcity and dearness is likely to continue. The imports of bacon into the United Kingdom during January of this year were only 331,493 hundred weights, whereas they amounted to 424,968 and 476,594 hundred weights in the same month of 1909 and 1908 respectively.



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PER PAIR \$4.00 CARRIAGE PAID  
Send size (or draw outline of foot) and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo P.O., Scotland. Send for the "Fife" Family Catalogue, Free.

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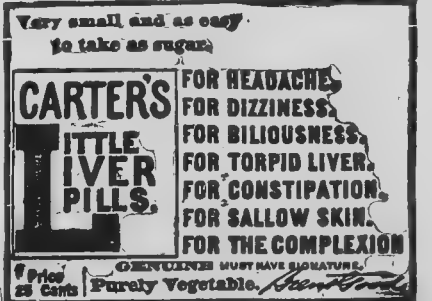
Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

*Wm. Wood*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



**Ladies** we sell a ladies coat suit of all wool material for \$6.95. Tailored in latest style. Send to-day for a sample of the cloth and a picture of the style. Standard Garment Co. 24 Coote Block, London, Ont.



The situation in the grain trade is very carefully reviewed in the following special letter written for us after the close of the markets on April 2:

### Wheat.

Interest in the wheat trade in the past two weeks has centred chiefly around a continuation of the damage reports about the winter wheat in Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, principally concerning the first named state. In regard to these crop damage reports an esteemed writer in one of the U. S. grain trade papers says:

"Among the old veterans of the trade the present run of damage news was the greatest in volume and persistency that they had ever known. A veritable flood of adverse messages poured into the market, and, under such conditions, one does not care to ignore the news entirely, but is prone to think that there is a great deal of exaggeration. For this reason many think the worst has been written about the 1910 winter wheat crop. It is early to say that, just as it was early to begin the annual 'killing.' If the losses from winter killing have been particularly serious, there is the weakened plant still to be reckoned with, following a trying winter season. We are not inclined to believe that there has been a crop calamity in the winter wheat country because there is ample time for the plants to improve. At the same time, we expect that the April report of the Government will note considerable damage by a lowering of the percentage of condition which is likely to contrast sharply with the December percentage. In a situation like the present, back data is of little value, since it is doubtful if there is precedent for so much in the way of adverse comment. A low condition in the spring does not always mean a poor harvest, since just the right climatic conditions will repair lots of damage, but a low state of the crop is never desirable."

Crop experts still continue their work of examination of the crops over Kansas, etc., but opinions drawn from their reports are still so mixed as regards the probable amount of damage done, that it is impossible to round them up into a definite aggregate and come to a decided conclusion from them. In the last few days, however, the reports are not so uniformly pessimistic as they were previously. Some rain has fallen in different parts, although less apparently in the state of Kansas than elsewhere. In that state the weather has been very unpropitious for the young wheat crops, for it has been unusually warm and accompanied by high winds, filling the atmosphere with dust and sand, and in exposed fields leaving roots of the grain out of the dry loose soil. The warmth and advance of the season, however, causes a noticeable greenness to show up wherever the roots have any moisture at all, and of course the less damaged fields quickly respond to this and show improvement. In some parts of the southwest, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, there have been seasonable rains and in these two states, in which the crops were almost a failure last year, they have at the present time the prospect of abundant crops of winter wheat, on an increased acreage, and it should be kept in mind that these states are the earliest in the Union to harvest. In Texas, harvesting wheat begins usually before May is out, and if the crop is large, and prices good in the markets further north, wheat will be shipped north from Texas this season, as soon as it is threshed, whereas a year ago wheat and flour were being shipped from the north down to Texas. Outside of the States of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, there has as yet been very little complaint of damage to the wheat crops by winter killing, but it is probable some damage may have been done. Nevertheless with

an increase of over 5,000,000 acres planted for the crop of 1909-10 over the number of acres harvested of the crop of 1908-09, there seems large reserve of acreage to easily produce as much wheat as was received from last crop.

Only in America, with its many speculative markets, and its large band of professional crop experts, most of whom are employed by the commission houses who engage in the speculative trading in future deliveries, for themselves and their numerous clients among the general public, could such an interest be aroused and excitement kept up over the prospects of a crop only just beginning to grow. And it may be noted that it is only a part of the country in which the crop has been so damaged; to be sure, it covers about one third of the total winter wheat area of the U.S., but there are practically no bad reports from the other two thirds, and, besides the winter wheat, there is the spring wheat crop to be taken into account, and it is just beginning to be seeded under favorable circumstances.

Nevertheless, the steady beating of the drum reiterating the damage over only one-third of the U.S. winter wheat, crop can, and does, influence the price of wheat in Europe, Australia, Argentina and India, and recently it seems as if that was all that has stood between holding prices about stationary or allowing them to decline to a lower level.

Whatever may be the outcome of this year's crops (and that will depend on the influence of the crop making weather and conditions between now and September) it is certain that the world is well provided to-day with wheat, to fill all requirements up till and into the time when the new crops will be ready for use. The course of speculative trading may keep the price of wheat up to, or even put it temporarily above, the present comparatively high level, but in the long run, the controlling influence of a larger supply than current demand will take care of, will bring prices to a lower level, and this we shall see, unless a large curtailment of supply occurs through crop failure. In the meantime there is no definite sign of lessened supply in the future; instead of that we see surplus stocks increasing largely in comparison with this time a year ago. Last week the U.S. visible supply increased 821,000 bus., compared to a decrease of 668,000 bus. same week last year and the total U.S. visible now stands at only 8,800,000 bus. less than a year ago; while in December last the decrease was as much as 24,000,000 bus. less than at the corresponding date twelve months before, and it is well known that the invisible supply of wheat in the U.S. in farmers', dealers' and millers' hands is very much larger than a year ago. Every week now the U.S. visible supply is increasing, while last year it was decreasing. In like manner the European visible supply is increasing, or rather it is decreasing at a less rate than a year ago. Last week the European visible decreased 248,000 bus., against a decrease of 1,700,000 bus. same week last year, and the total is now 94,588,000 bus. against 81,700,000 bus. a year ago. In the same way the world's visible stock, according to Bradstreets, increased last week 208,000 bus., while a year ago it decreased 2,688,000 bus. for corresponding week.

While it is turning out that the Argentine has even a shorter crop than has been previously estimated, the latest authoritative estimate placing the quantity available for export at only 61,000,000 bus., compared with 96,000,000 bus. actual shipments in 1909, and her weekly shipments are small compared with a year ago, the world's weekly shipments are larger than a year ago owing to the large Russian and Australian crops. From July 1, 1909, to Mar. 26, 1910, Russia has exported 163,144,000 bus. of wheat compared with only 52,882,000 bus. in the same period of 1909-1910. And Russia has large quantities of wheat to ship out yet, while a year ago her stocks were practically exhausted. India also is just beginning to ship the first of her

new crop, which is a large one, but it is reported that the Indian farmers and merchants will not sell freely at present prices, but will hold. In Europe the new crops, according to latest telegraphic advices, are doing well on the average. In the United Kingdom, France and Russia, there have been some complaints from one cause and another, and in England the acreage under wheat is less than intended, owing to unfavorable weather for getting the seed in. In Germany and central Europe, however, the crops give an excellent prospect at the present time.

With the situation as to stocks of wheat and crop prospects as outlined, there would seem to be little on which to build the expectation of higher prices for some time in the future, unless it comes about through a more or less important failure of the spring wheat crops now being planted. Therefore, it seems to us that it will be only ordinary business prudence for our western farmers to sell at around present prices all wheat which they may be holding in country or terminal elevator rather than continue to pay storage on same. And then as regards what may be held on the farms, we advise getting it hauled out as soon as the work of seeding is through and when shipped on to the terminals it can be sold on any moderate sprint in the market. We would ask farmers to take note of this, and see what comes of it, always keeping in mind that extensive crop failure would mean some advance in prices.

As regards the action of the markets in the last two weeks, the feeling has been mostly firm, and has been very nervous, owing to the uncertainty of what the crop damage reports might really amount to. Prices have had a moderate advance in the interval, but with an easier feeling the last two days' quotations show only fractional changes from two weeks ago.

Our Winnipeg market has been fairly firm. The demand for cash wheat has been good and prices paid are close up to the May delivery, being in the last day or two  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. under May for 1 Nor. and  $\frac{2}{3}$ c. under May for 2 Nor. The movement from the country is fair for the time of year, but shows a tendency to slacken down. Stocks in store Fort William—Port Arthur are practically the same as a year ago and now stand at 6,384,000 bus. Lake navigation is expected to open about the middle of April; lake freights are moderate, and the prospect is that Fort William stocks will be quickly shipped out. To-day's cash prices are: 1 Nor. 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 2 Nor. 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 3 Nor. 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 4, 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 5, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 6, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. All spot or enroute. Futures closed April 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., May 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., July 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

### Oats.

The oat market has been very dull and prices kept sinking gradually up to the 29th ult., when the May future closed at 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and July 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., after a decline of  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. and  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. respectively for the day. This drop brought about some buying orders and a stronger feeling has prevailed since, and prices have advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. from the low point touched. Present prices for oats seem to put them at very low value, and we would advise farmers to hold on to all the oats they can until after seed time, or even until it can be seen what kind of prospect there is likely to be for this year's crop. To-day's cash prices are: 2 Can. Western 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and 3 C.W. 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Futures closed April 34c., May 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and July 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

### Barley.

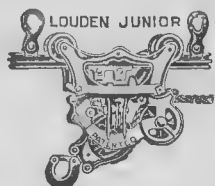
The barley market is very dull and very little doing. There is practically no demand and prices are nominal at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 3 and 44c. for No. 4.

### Flax.

The flax market may be said to be cornered, and prices are inflated. There is practically no business doing in flax. Cash prices are not quoted, but on the option market April delivery closed at \$2.12, and May \$2.13.

All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. —Thompson, Sons & Co.

Your Neighbor  
will tell  
you  
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work to perfection.

Why not find out how much Time Labor and Money they will save you?

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There are no baneful and vicious features attending the use of "Save-the-Horse."

You obtain results without delays, relapses, blistered, fevered, swollen legs or permanently thickened tissue or suspended use of the horse.

NO PROMISE OF RESULTS IS POSSIBLE TO PERFORM OR FALSE TESTIMONIALS TO MISLEAD YOU. YOU CANNOT MISTAKE THE CERTAINTY OF ITS UNFAILING AND UNEQUALLED POWER OR THE SECURITY OF OUR CONTRACT.

Harve de Grace, Md., Dec. 7, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

During 1908 I had two horses go wrong, one with a "bone spavin", she was dead lame. The other with two "bog spavins", and a big knee.

After reading your advertisement week after week I had Mr. Fahey order for me one bottle of "Save-the-Horse," which I thought I would just simply try. I used it on both cases, following your directions. I gave them both road work until I had consumed the one bottle only, which took just two months. And to-day I shall say just one year has elapsed since the treatment, that they both are as sound as a new dollar and neither one has taken a lame step since. EDWARD T. WELSH.

\$5.00 a bottle, with signed guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet & letters from business men & trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No loss of time. Horse works as usual. Dealers or I.

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About one in fifty has Timothy, Clover or Alfalfa Hay for sale, and yet we cannot get anything like the quantity of this Hay. We want to overcome this difficulty. We are selling the right kind of Seed at right prices. Get interested and write us.

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Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Break?

USE MENDETS

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. M. Collingwood, Ont.



### Grain Inspections.

Grain inspections for the period March 15 to 31 inclusive at Winnipeg, Calgary and Canadian inspections at Duluth were as follows:

Spring Wheat.—No. 1 Hard, 5 cars; No. 1 Northern 1118; No. 2 Northern, 1075; No. 3 Northern 498; No. 4, 133; No. 5, 9; No. 6, 4; Feed, 3; No established grade, 1; Rej. 1, 99; Rej. 2, 100; No grade 30; Rej., 42; No. 1 Hard White Fife, 1. Total 3118 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 2839 cars; Calgary, 203; Duluth, 76.

Winter wheat.—No. 2 A.R.W., 6 cars; No. 3 A.R.W., 25; No. 4 R.W., 27; No. 5 R.W., 10; No. 3 W.W. 2; Rej. 1, 1. Total, 71 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 25 cars; Calgary, 46.

Oats.—No. 1 C. W., 171; No. 2 C.W., 759; No. 3 C.W., 55; Extra No. 1 Feed, 127; No. 1 Feed, 26; No. 2 Feed, 29; Rej., 17; No grade, 7; No. 2 Mixed, 6. Total, 1197 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 1047; Calgary, 132; Duluth, 18.

Barley.—No. 3 extra, 3 cars; No. 3, 80; No. 4, 47; Feed, 1; Rej., 15. Total, 146 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 129 cars; Calgary, 12; Duluth, 5.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 69 cars; No. 1 Manitoba, 4; Rej., 1; No grade, 6. Total, 80 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 79 cars; Calgary, 1.

### Live Stock.

Hogs touched the 10 cent mark on April 1 for the first time, some 400 head being bought at that figure the first day of the run. Hog receipts have been none too heavy but more liberal offerings are expected now that prices are again on the rise. Previous to the 10 cent scale hogs were going readily enough at \$9.50 to \$9.75. There are some good stall fed cattle coming in; the other stuff is a common lot. There is no great movement as yet but the next week will no doubt see greater activity as farmers will want to get rid of their stall stuff on account of seedling coming on. Both the best cattle and the best hogs have been coming from Saskatchewan. Choice stall fed stuff is worth \$5.65, this figure for the best; fair to good are going at \$4.00 to \$4.75; common, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Only a few sheep coming. Veal is worth \$3.75 to \$4.25 and spring lambs weigh from 25 to 35 pounds are bringing \$3.00 to \$4.00 apiece.

### Horses.

Winnipeg horse dealers are enjoying an active trade. Contractors' orders are being filled and it is surprising how large the demand is still from farmers. Prices are the same as quoted two weeks ago.

### Work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in Manitoba.

Report submitted by Secretary Newman at the recent gathering in Brandon.

I have pleasure in submitting herewith a report of the operations and standing of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in the province of Manitoba for 1909.

The work of the Association in Manitoba is on a substantial footing. Although the membership is not large, the quality of the operators is such as to offset, to some extent, any deficiencies in numbers, and excellent work is being done. At the same time, there should be a greater number engaged in this sort of work, and we are adopting every available means of encouraging as many of the best grain growers as possible to affiliate themselves with us. At present there are 23 on the membership list and 29 on the list of applicants. This is not enough. There should be a member every few miles at least throughout the great grain growing districts of the province. According to statistics, there were 2,808,000 acres of wheat, 1,390,000 acres of oats and 696,000 acres of barley under cultivation in Manitoba during the season of 1909. To sow these vast areas, it required approximately 4,212,000 bushels of seed wheat, 2,780,000 bushels of oats and 1,044,000 bushels of barley, total 8,056,000.

While much of the seed used was doubtless of fair quality and presented a fair appearance, yet it is safe to say that there was lacking in a great deal of it the inherent capacity to produce large yields. Better bred seed, is one of the crying needs of the present hour, if Manitoba is to maintain her reputation as a great grain growing province.

At the last general meeting of the Association, held at Ottawa on February 10th and 11th., 1910, only two new members for Manitoba were elected. These were Mr. Jas. R. Stewart, of Gladstone, and Mr. Jno. Wiemer, Miami. Many remain on the list of applicants owing to the fact that they do not comply fully with the regulations governing the course of procedure, although the majority are doing considerable good work, some of which is considered as preparatory.

Those who have applied to take up special work under the direction of the Association, but who have not yet complied with the regulations sufficiently to entitle them to the right of membership, are classified as follows:

|                                            |    |
|--------------------------------------------|----|
| Seed wheat growers .....                   | 21 |
| Seed oat growers .....                     | 16 |
| Seed barley growers.....                   | 8  |
| Growers of seed potatoes .....             | 1  |
| Growers of seed of miscellaneous crop..... | 2  |
| Applicants not yet specifying crop.        | 2  |

50

Each year arrangements are made to inspect the plots of those known to be operating, hence early in the season enquiry cards are issued to all members asking them to state definitely what they are doing. The following is a summary of the work of inspection during the past season (1909) showing the number who replied to these cards, the total number on inspector's list and the total number inspected.

(1) Number of growers on inspector's list prior to beginning work of inspection, forty-nine.

(2) Number answering enquiry cards and stating they were operating, or that they wished to be visited, twenty-nine.

(3) Total number visited by inspectors, twenty-nine.

(4) Total number of plots at present known to have been operated during the season of 1909, twenty-three.

The crops receiving greatest attention from our members are wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, in the order in which these are named. In wheat, the Fifes, still retain their popularity, although such early varieties as Preston, Stanley, and Marquis are receiving considerable attention in the later districts.

In oats, the Banner variety is to the front as usual and seems to retain this position with little difficulty. The Abundance has given good results in some places, but has not yet proven itself superior to Banner as a general variety.

In barley, the Mandscheuri and Mensury varieties are the only varieties grown by our members in the province.

The weather conditions in Manitoba for the season were quite favorable as a whole. While the spring was late and backward and seeding was much delayed, unusually propitious weather followed with the result that harvesting began about the usual time. Some districts suffered from lack of moisture in late July with the result that the plumpness of the sample has been somewhat affected in grains, while in potatoes the drought also acted adversely.

### Production of "General Crop Seed."

The amount of seed produced in Manitoba to the general crop classes, that is seed grown on what we call the improved seed plot, and which traces directly back to a hand selection, is as follows:—Wheat 1,551 bus., oats 2,137 bus., barley 1,525 bus., and potatoes 390 bus., making a total of 5,603 bus. Of this amount only 725 bus. of wheat, 741 bus. oats, and 1,100 bus. barley, are offered for sale in the seed catalogue, the remainder being kept for private or local use. A considerable quantity of good seed produced directly from registered seed, but

## A Satisfied Customer the Best Advertisement

Farmers who ship their grain to Fort William or Port Arthur will find great advantage in employing the old established and reliable house of Thompson, Sons & Co., to look after and dispose of their shipments on commission.

In soliciting such business we can refer to many satisfied customers and in this connection beg to quote the following unsolicited letter:

SUMNER P.O., SASK.

Nov. 25th, 1909

Messrs. Thompson, Sons & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—

I have received returns with check attached, which were highly satisfactory. I feel it incumbent on me to write you expressing my best thanks for the businesslike manner in handling shipments of grain for me both this year and in the past, and will remember you again with my next shipments.

Yours very truly,

W. F. GREEN.

We invite all Western grain growers to write us for market information and prospects, and for instructions about shipping and "Our Way of Doing Business." Prompt, experienced, personal attention is given to every car of grain entrusted to our care for handling and disposal, and everything we can do is done for the interest and advantage of our customers.

## THOMPSON SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703a Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, Canada

## JOHN GEDDES, GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.

You will ship to me again if you ship to me once.

WRITE:

214 Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG.

Branch Office: LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

## The Fraser River Valley

Are You Coming to the Coast this Spring?  
Then Inquire About This:

15 Acres - 13 cleared, balance partially cleared. Soil is partly creek bottom (5 acres) and balance bench about 12 feet high, an excellent clay loam soil, first-class for fruit culture and poultry. Dwelling house, barn and poultry house. Good stream flows through one corner and forms boundary part of way, with good salmon and trout fishing in season. Will make a very attractive home. 7½ miles from New Westminster.

Price \$4,200. \$1,500 cash, balance to suit.

This includes horse, wagons, implements, cattle, poultry, furniture and crop, worth over \$1,000.

McLeod, Mark & Co.  
Vancouver, B. C.

J. A. FRAZER, Pres

G. ROWAN, Vice-Pres.

M. G. DOYLE, Mgr. and Secy

## The Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Head Office: BEULAH, MAN.  
Incorporated and Established in 1885

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1909, \$6,259,443.00  
Assets - - - \$155,768.95

Cash Reserve, Assets - - - \$62,839.34

Financially strong. This Co. has the largest Cash Reserve per \$1.00 at risk than any other farmers' Mutual Co. in Western Canada.

Farmers get information re our "Blanket Policy," the best thing yet in the line of Insurance. Rates the lowest procurable. Reliable hustling agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited.



which is not itself eligible for registration has also been offered the public through different channels.

In closing this resume of the work in the province, it is gratifying to feel that while the numerical standing of the Association has not yet reached large proportions, yet we are steadily gaining ground. Many inquiries re the matter of good seed have been received at head-quarters, and there are many evidences that the future growth of our organization will be much more rapid than it has been in the past. We now have a good foundation to work on, and if every member will do his part well and will endeavor to encourage his neighbors to take up work with some special crop, the work should spread rapidly and effectively.

### Course for Weed Inspectors.

A convention and short course for Manitoba municipal noxious weed inspectors will be held at Manitoba Agricultural College from June 14th to 17th. The object of the short course is to provide an opportunity whereby municipal inspectors may improve their knowledge of methods of identifying and eradicating weeds. A programme of demonstrations and lectures of a practical nature is being prepared by the faculty of the College. Weeds which do not flower until late in the

### Leaky Grain Cars.

The Nor'-West Farmer publishes particulars of every car of grain seen leaking in transit and reported to this office. The owner of the car so reported can obtain information from us as to the party who observed the leak, thus assisting him to collect loss from the transportation company. In every case where the car so reported belongs to one of our subscribers, we forward one dollar to the party reporting the leak.

Information regarding the following case has just reached us: Car No. 33924, C.P.R., going east, leaking at Welwyn, Sask., on March 19.

Will shipper kindly write us.

season are now being grown in the greenhouse in order to be ready for class-work. Weed seeds have also been collected and will be used for systematic study. The Union of Municipalities of Manitoba at its last annual meeting endorsed this short course, which has been outlined by Principal Black. It is believed that a large number of those interested in the campaign of education for the eradication of the weed pest will take the course.

The United States begins the taking of its decennial census on April 15.

Ezra Pearson, Medicine Hat, Alta., has purchased seven head of choice Canadian bred Clydesdales from Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont. Included in the lot were Baronet's Quality, rising four years; Bay Fullerton, rising three; Choice Goods, McQueen's Fancy, Royal Model, rising two, and also two two-year old fillies.

## WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

**TERMS**—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

**Farms for Sale and to Rent.**—State requirements. G. Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

**Western Rye Grass Seed.**—The usual supply and quality for sale at \$8.00 per 100 lbs., in sacks, a.o.b. K. McIver, Virden, Man.

**Shorthorns.**—A few 2 and 3-year-old heifers at a little over beef prices, 3-year-olds with calf. Particulars from K. McIver, Virden, Man.

**Farm For Sale.**—First-class half-section, near good town, only \$16.00 per acre for quick sale. George Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

**For Sale.**—The imported Percheron Stallion Wallace, foaled 1899, reg. No. 23831. D. A. Yeomans, Secretary, Alexander, Man.

**For Sale.**—One first-class Standard Bred pacer stallion, rising four years old. Good size, good looking and healthy. Copy of pedigree, etc., on application. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

**Seed Grain.**—A choice lot of Red Fife Wheat and Abundance Oats for sale. Samples and prices upon application. Jno. A. Mooney, P.O. Box 7, Regina, Sask. Phone.

**New Ideas Wanted.**—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

**British Columbia.**—Fort George Land, 50000 acres fertile wheat and mixed farming lands. Send for photographs and Surveyors' reports. The Wright Investment Co., Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C.

**British Columbia Farm Lands.**—80000 acres on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Fort George district, retail or in block. Rich soil, ideal climate, easy terms. The Mercantile Trust Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

**For Sale or Exchange for Work Horses.**—Clydesdale Stallion, Royal Ascot, beautiful dark brown, eight years old, with Macgregor and Prince of Wales for grand sires. James Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**Free Booklet.**—Are you interested in a milder climate where the flowers bloom in February? British Columbia is the greatest opportunity land in Canada. Write for our booklet. Dept. C. L. W. Bick, 1114 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

**Strawberries.**—Catalogue with instructions for growing Strawberries free to those interested. New varieties, Kendall, Highland, St. Louis, Bountiful, Thirty leading older varieties. John Downham, Strathroy, Ont.

**Men Wanted.**—In every locality in Canada to make \$20 per week and \$3. per day expenses advertising our goods, posting up showcards in all conspicuous places and generally representing us. Steady work to right men. No experience required. Write for particulars. ROYAL REMEDY CO. London, Ont., Canada.

**For Sale.**—The German Coach Stallion known as Polar Star. Dapple bay, star in forehead, docked tail, weight about 1450 lbs., age 10 years. Registration No. 1588-1497. "Polar Star," Vol. No. 2 Germain Hanoverian and Oldenburg Association. For price and terms apply to Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited, Regina, Sask.

**Would You Marry If Suited?**—Each issue of my matrimonial paper contains about forty columns advertisements of Ladies and Gentlemen from all sections of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe—rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, etc. Sample copy mailed sealed free. W. H. Gunwals, Toledo, Ohio.

**Vancouver Island** offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for young men with small capital in business, professions, fruitgrowing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League room A 33, Law Chambers Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

**I Want to Buy.**—Moose, Elk, Caribou, Deer and Antelope horns and scalps (head and neck skin to shoulder). Raw furs and other specimens. You will realize more money by selling to me as I pay you the same price I pay middlemen and dealers. Home treatment, prompt returns. Write me. Edwin Dixon, Wholesale Taxidermist, Main Street, Unionville, Ontario.

**Okanagan Valley Fruit Farm.**—containing ten acres, nearly 500 trees of standard varieties, most of which will be bearing next season, adjoins the town of Penticton. This is an opportunity to secure an orchard without the years of weary waiting necessary to bring it to the bearing stage. The price asked, \$4,700, is considerably less than the actual cost of maturing an orchard at the present price of the raw land. Apply to G. S. Alexander, 504 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

**You can successfully handle and tan.**—Your own skins and furs without the usual hard work and loss of time. My up-to-date formulas and labor saving instructions enable anyone to do this interesting and profitable work in their leisure time, turning lost time into money. You cannot spoil any skins. I guarantee your success from your first attempt. A free set of mail lessons learning you to dress and mount animal skins and heads into valuable robes and rugs is included. Formulas and complete instructions are only \$3.00 post paid. Edwin Dixon, Taxidermist, Unionville, Ontario.

**Engineer.**—Holding third class certificate, wants employment on plow engine for season of 1910. For particulars apply to Box 293, Wapella, Sask.

**For Sale.**—National Cream Separator, in good condition, \$48 cash, delivered; cash returned if not good value. Smythurst, Keeler, Sask.

**Land Surveying.**—In all its branches. Farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, B. Sc., M. and D.L.S., 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

**For Sale or To Let.**—480 acres near Winnipeg, all fenced, good buildings. Apply to W. Findlay, 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

**For Sale.**—Three Shorthorn bull calves, a few grade cows and a quantity of seed barley. For particulars apply to W. Sproat, Virden, Man.

**For Sale.**—Western rye grass seed, seven cents per pound, sacks free. William Burns, Stoughton Sask.

**Garton's Standwell Barley.**—Acclimatized, second prize at Regina and Brandon. One Dollar per bushel, F.O.B. Lloydminster. Sacks included. Smith and Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask.

**Agents Wanted Immediately.**—To sell our hardy Ontario Nursery Stock. Outfit free, liberal commission. State territory wanted. Thos. W. Bowman & Son Co., Ltd., Ridgeville, Ontario.

**Wanted.**—Good farm in good locality. Will deal only with owner. American Investment Association, 813 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

**For Sale.**—Raspberry plants. Red (Turner) and yellow (Caroline) 50c doz. \$3.00, 100. Hardy and fruitful. Lilacs 10c each. \$1.00 doz. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

**White Bull Terriers.**—I have or sale a splendid litter of pups from champion bred stock. Also some grown dogs. Parents registered in American Kennel Club. For particulars address J. W. Reid, Box 132, Elgin, Man.

**For Sale.**—Registered Percheron stallion, three years old, black, weight 1800 pounds. I don't think this colt can be beaten for his age in Saskatchewan. For particulars address H. O. Hutchins, Box 66, Keeler, Sask.

**Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants.**—R. M. Kellogg strain, \$10.00 per thousand, by freight or express at purchaser's expense. By mail, post paid, \$2.00 per hundred. Monrad Wigen, Creston, B.C.

**Fence Posts.**—Cedar and Tamarac, carload lots quality guaranteed, prices to suit. Quotations on receipt. Shipments anywhere. Wilton Bros. Hay, Grain Produce and Wood Merchants, Cor. King and James, Winnipeg.

**Pure Italian Bees.**—In 8 and 11 frame hives also supers with standard Langstroth frames combs wired and built from full sheets foundation, also honey extractor. C. Langill, Giroux Man.

**For Sale.**—Choice B. P. Rock cockerels, very large and barred to the skin, from prize stock. Mrs. James Yule, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

**For Sale or Exchange.**—The imported Clydesdale stallion Glasserton (11726) Great Britain, (3983) Vol. 13, Canadian. Glasserton is a sure foal getter and leaves splendid stock. For information apply to Alex. Watson, sec-treas. Lipton Clydesdale Association, Lipton, Sask.

**Farm for Sale.**—Choice half section, 180 acres ready for crop, 25 acres fenced, balance first-class wheat land, free from stones; two-story house, 20x26, stabling for 20 horses, three portable granaries, unfencing well, 1,700 trees planted as windbreak, \$28.00 per acre, seven miles from station. Also five work horses, three colts, seed wheat, oats hay and full line of implements. E. P. Porter Strengfield, Sask.

**Hundreds of Horses Die every year with Swamp Fever.** Symptoms: Always hungry, eat greedily, still keep poor, perspire easily when working, get very weak in a few hours. Many people claim it cannot be cured. Many years of experience. I guarantee to cure said fever of all money refunded. 50c. per dose; 12 doses for \$5. J. R. Booth, Raymore, Saskatchewan.

**J. A. NICOLL,** Rossendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

**WILLIAM PERRY,** Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks (Hodkinson's Prize winning strain) Big, vigorous blue barred Cockerels for sale from \$3 to \$5 each. Order early and get the pick. Eggs at \$2 per setting.

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.**—Prize Winners. Eight birds shown Winnipeg, 1910, won four firsts, two seconds, one third and two specials. Provincial at Brandon, first pen, first and second pullets, third cock, third hen, third cockerel and special for best pen. Eggs from No. 1 pen \$3.00 per 15 eggs; No. 2 pen \$2.00 per 15 eggs. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

**Shorthorn Bulls and Yorkshire Pigs for sale.**—At Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man. Address correspondence to James Yule, Manager.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—S. W. 1 23, 26, 23 W. Write me for full particulars. B. Nevill, Real Estate, Grand View, Man.

**AYRSHIRE BULLS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—One rising two years and two yearlings, pedigreed. W. W. Hunter, Reston, Man.

**FOR SALE.**—Sixty day Beardless Barley Seed, 60 cents per bushel, bags free. A. J. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask.

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE.**—Write for particulars and prices on carloads, f. o. b. your station. L. E. Griffiths, Malakwa, B. C.

**TAMWORTHS.**—Spring litters, choice stock, almost ready to ship. Prices and particulars on application. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

**EGGS FOR SALE.**—S. C. B. Leghorns, S. C. P. Minorcas, B. Plymouth Rocks; all finest laying strains, \$1.50 per 13. Mrs. Judson D. Smith, Leduc, Alberta.

**PRIZE-WINNING CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE.**—Aged eight years, sure stock getter. Bargain to early purchaser. E. A. August, Homewood, Man.

**FOR SALE.**—20 head of Berkshires, five young Shorthorn bulls, also a few young cows, all registered. Price them low. Write. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

**SET EGGS.**—From farm raised birds. Barred Rocks \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100, bronze turkeys \$2.50 per 9. Wm. Curry, South Qu'Appelle, Sask.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—Peerless incubator, 200 egg Peerless brooder, both new 1909, owner had splendid hatches. For particulars and prices apply Cornwell, Watrous, Sask.

**PURE-BRED HATCHING EGGS.**—Buff and Columbian Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Buff Cochins, equal of most three dollar eggs. Fifteen \$1.50, thirty \$2.50. James E. Sinclair, Stonewall Man.

**AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES.**—Registered, for sale. One calved Dec. 10, 1909, price \$30, one calved March 12, 1910, price \$25, both from choice milking stock. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

**SEED OATS.**—Two hundred bushels Regenerated Abundance oats, first crop on new land, from Garton Bros., pedigreed seed. Price \$1.10 per bushel, f. o. b. Rosser, cotton bags included. Apply Andrew Robertson, Rosser, Man.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS.**—Single Comb exclusively. My pens this season better than ever. Eggs for hatching from special matings \$2.00 per setting. Incubator settings \$7.00 per 100. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man.

**FARMERS.**—Lose no more money by losing bolts and nuts from implements. Send stamp to Haines, Rosser, Man., for particulars of "Fast-nut" Washer. They cost about one cent a piece and save you dollars. Write right now.

**WANTED.**—The address of James Silbourne, farm hand, late of Skidby, Yorkshire. Last heard of at Moose Jaw. Any information regarding same will be gladly received by Miss Moss, Wilerby, Hull, England, or Box 704, Cobalt, Ont.

**WANTED.**—Persons to grow mushrooms for us. Small waste space in yard, garden or farm can be made produce from \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

**FOR SALE.**—5000 bushels pure registered White Banner Seed Oats, free from weed seeds, and of the best quality. Orders receive prompt attention. For particulars write Graham & Hayes, Canora, Sask.

**FOR SALE.**—First-class White Wyandotte eggs, Hawkins' prize strain and good layers, per setting of 15, \$1.50. Also choice Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, per setting of 15, \$2.00. Rev. W. Dell, Abernethy, Sask.

**FOR SALE.**—Garton's Regenerated Abundance Oats, first prize at seed fair, price \$1.00 per bushel. Mensury barley, 60 cents per bushel. Newmarket and American Banner oats, 50 cents per bushel. All grain cleaned, f. o. b. here. John Dullied, Rosedale Farm, Carievale, Sask.

**FOR SALE.**—We have a number of re-built threshing engines, portable and traction, in first-class order, from 16 to 80 horse power, we can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co. Limited, 76 Main Street, Winnipeg. P. O. Box 41.

**MARRIED MAN WANTED.**—Without encumbrance if possible. To work farm as foreman. Separate house, garden, etc. For particulars, wages, etc., write the undersigned. Scotch or Canadian preferred, but must be good with stock of all kinds. State experience. F. H. H. Lowe Ninette, Man.

**BARGAINS.**—Famous Pride of Ontario Strain of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White and Partridge Wyandottes, are prize-winners, record-breaking layers, large, strong, healthy quick growers. Circular free. Eggs great bargain price only \$1.00 per 15. Special quantity prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pride of Ontario Poultry Yards, Colville, Ontario.

One of our subscribers at Stain-sleigh, Alberta, in sending us his own renewal subscription as well as two others writes:—"The people of this settlement find they cannot afford to be without the Nor'-West Farmer."

**Seldom See**  
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Side, Knee or Throat.

**ABSORBINE**  
will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8 D free.

**ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1.**  
Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicose Warts, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Book free.

**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 252 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**  
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.  
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



# THE CROP THAT PAYS BEST OF ALL

## Poultry-Raising The Farmer's Surest Source of Income—The Business That Is Not Overdone—Canada The Logical Centre of The Poultry Industry

Canada's farmers can find plenty of food for thought in a report recently issued by Edward Brown, Secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, whose headquarters are in London, England. Mr. Brown states that the imports of eggs into Great Britain for the first six months of the present year show a decrease of seven per cent., compared with those of the corresponding period of 1908. This means a total of over 62,000,000 eggs, with a money value of nearly ninety thousand dollars, which the exporting countries that last year supplied the Motherland have this year consumed themselves. Those countries include Russia, France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

Mr. Brown believes, and the figures plainly show, that these foreign sources of supply have reached the maximum of their production for export. Naturally, that means a greatly enlarged opportunity for increasing home production; but, as Great Britain's poultry-raising industry cannot be developed upon any scale large enough to supply the home market, Canada has the real opportunity this report suggests.

### Prices Are Rising Every Year

For, despite an egg production in 1908, valued at over eleven million dollars, the Dominion's poultry industry is still in its early infancy. For five years past the trend of prices for first-quality eggs and the best grades of poultry has been steadily upward, so far is the present supply from equalling the demand. Forty and fifty cents a dozen for eggs has come to be a commonplace of the housewife's problem in Canadian cities; twenty-five cents a pound for "Spring chickens" is an ordinary price, and these are not the top figures. Extra-fancy grades bring prices that would have been startling a few years since.

Canada is not raising poultry enough for her own uses; certainly she is not making any real use of the opening there is to-day for Canadian poultry and eggs in the English market. Nor is the reason far to seek.

The Canadian farmer is not giving poultry-raising the attention it deserves. Mr. Brown, the expert referred to above, urges upon British farmers the wisdom of retaining a larger number of pullets for layers, and of purchasing new stock to increase the output in the ensuing season. His advice ought to strike home with even greater force to the Canadian farmer, for it is to Canada that Great Britain must look in the future for its supply of eggs and table fowl.

### Less Work Makes More Money

Apart from the remarkable immediate prospects there are for the poultry-raiser, both in the home market and the export trade, the business has several vital inducements for any farmer. For one thing, it is a known fact that poultry, properly bred, tended and fed, pays better than any other crop a farm can grow, all things considered. Counting the work involved, the land required, and the capital investment necessary, a flock of two or three hundred laying hens, bred to even the 150-eggs-a-year average, provides a ready-money income greater than most farmers get for their whole year's hard work on all their crops.

It may be that the reason so many farmers have not yet been aroused to the possibilities of the hen as a money-maker is the survival of the belief that successful poultry-raising demands expert knowledge, tedious care and much risk of failure. That belief has no basis for existence if modern methods are followed. Poultry-raising is made easy nowadays. Success, with its inevitable profits, is practically insured.

One famous establishment, The Lee Manufacturing Company, at Pembroke, has actually carried this development so far that it retains a staff of expert poultrymen to advise and instruct its customers free

of charge in every detail of practical poultry-raising. The purchaser of a Peerless Incubator, for example, finds himself equipped at the very outset of a poultry-raising enterprise with the machine which hatches every hatchable egg, and which brings the chicks into life sturdy and strong, ready to grow quickly from the first peep. Every possible difficulty of the hatching process is overcome by the Peerless, and a person utterly ignorant of artificial incubation and its principles cannot fail to understand the plain, simple instructions that come with the machine.

There is a sound reason why the Peerless Incubator can truthfully be termed the simplest and most certain artificial hatching machine sold in Canada, as well as the one most perfectly adapted to Canadian climatic conditions. Its design and its application of incubation principles have been worked out in a practical way, year by year, in the hatching rooms of Canada's largest poultry-farm, the Poultry Yards of Canada. Here, experts have tested and experimented, and developed the incubator, judging each suggested improvement by the light of past experience and present actual efficiency. There is nothing haphazard about the Peerless any more than there is about the other details of the Peerless system of rearing chicks and bringing them to the profit-earning point.

### Poultry-Raising Made Easy

Poultry-raising-made-easy, as the Peerless people make it for anyone who deals with them, begins then with the simplicity and efficacy of the hatching machine. One needs but ordinary common-sense to run it right and to make it hatch well. The Peerless user has no "moisture problem" to perplex him; he need not fear trouble because of the climate of his locality; he can be sure of vigorous, thrifty chicks. All these things are assured by the experience of more than ten thousand Peerless users, living in every nook and corner of the great Dominion. The hatch will come off all right when it is started in a Peerless, and the easily understood rules laid down by the Peerless experts are followed with ordinary intelligence.

And, when the hatch does come off, and the cheeping little balls of fluff have begun their career in earnest, the follower of The Peerless Way has but to rely upon the Peerless Brooder and more common-sense for the next step toward profit from poultry. What the Peerless Incubator is to the hatching, the brooder is to the rearing. In it, the chicks grow thrivingly, enjoying just the right amount of heat, sheltered from draughts at night, free from the dangers that threaten the flock housed in the ordinary brooder, or the ills common to chickens cared for by hens.

### Poultry Puzzles Solved Free

Step by step, as the flock pushes on to the earning point, its owner is free to consult with the Peerless experts on any question that may arise. Problems of feed, of housing, of selecting layers from the growing pullets—in a word, anything that may puzzle the poultry-raiser—are set right for him by this Board of Advisers. Their services are given entirely free to Peerless customers.

Nor is this free service merely part of the commercial side of the bargain. The real underlying purpose of the Peerless people is to induce, to educate, to persuade the farmer and the poultry-raiser of Canada to raise the standard of quality in the production of table fowl and to increase the average yield of eggs from the Canadian hen. The farmer who raises poultry nowadays is all too likely to pay scant attention to the class of his fowl. He recognizes breed in a horse or a cow, but he has not quite reached the point of appreciating the truth that breed in a hen spells profit for her owner, and the lack of it spells less profit—or, possibly, loss. The Peerless concern, and its powerful ally, The Poultry Yards of Canada, are doing a great deal to change this attitude of the farmer's, and the farmer is showing more and more of a willingness to breed up his poultry-stock for profit's sake.

### No Need to Hunt a Buyer

When the Peerless-hatched, Peerless reared, Peerless-fed flock comes to the laying age, or is ready for market, the Peerless customer finds

another most valuable help in getting the best price for his poultry-product. He does not have to depend, unless he wants to, upon the nearest dealer, his market town, or some commission man. He does not have to hunt a buyer and take chances on his returns—not the Peerless user. For the company puts him in touch for a buyer who will take all the eggs, all the live or dressed poultry he wants to ship, will pay the highest market prices at all seasons, and will pay spot cash for it.

This buyer will market more than 200,000 fowl this year, all Peerless-hatched. If the supply were available, the same buyer could readily sell twice that amount, or some fifty carloads, and even at that the demand would be far from satisfied. That suggests how large the opportunity is for enterprise in the "business that isn't crowded."

### How to Keep The Boy On The Farm

Poultry-raising, with the Peerless Incubator as the basis, and The Peerless Way as the guide, is especially attractive to young people. There is instruction and pleasure, as well as profit and large opportunity, in raising chickens for profit. What labor is necessary for success is not irksome; indeed there is no task connected with chicken-farming that calls for any exertion impossible to even a lad of fourteen.

Many a boy, and many more girls, have found it not at all difficult to earn a better living from the little land their fathers have allotted them for poultry-keeping than the whole of the rest of the farm produced for the family. Young people have earned the money for a college education, a piano, a trip abroad, with the help of Peerless outfits. Plenty of them have found—as anyone will find who puts as much effort into the work as would be demanded from one in any other employment—that there is a better living to be made raising poultry than employment in the city offers to any except the rare few.

### Little Cash Necessary

The Lee Company, in fact, makes it temptingly easy for people whose ready cash is limited to start a poultry-raising business. The Peerless outfits are shipped on trust to people of good standing, and the terms of payment are arranged upon a credit basis so liberal that it is entirely possible to make the outfit pay for itself long before the final payment falls due. Even the item of freight need not be considered by a Peerless customer, as the Company prepaies all freight charges to any part of Canada.

People who have read the interesting free book issued by the Lee Company, entitled "When Poultry Pays," say that the direct frankness of it is somewhat of a contrast to the usual "incubator catalogue." It talks the plainest kind of plain English, and gets down to the root of the whole question of success or failure with poultry. Like the Board of Advisers the Company keeps at the service of its customers, the book deals with facts, not with theories; with practical things, instead of guesswork. It does not advise anyone to start a thirty-thousand hen-power poultry business on a city lot, with a view of making oneself a millionaire in a season. But it does prove, clearly and plainly, that poultry-raising, especially for the farmer who grows varied crops, offers a certain income in return for a smaller investment of money and labor than would produce any rewards at all in any other branch of farming.

One erroneous idea the book corrects is, that much capital is necessary to make any real start in poultry-raising. To be sure, if some misguided ones will insist, in spite of the practical advice of experience, in outfitting for the business as if one were going to swamp Canada with poultry and eggs in a few years, there is need for a good deal of cash. But for one with the sense to begin on a moderate scale, using eggs from stock of good breed and with the resolve to develop a flock of first-class layers instead of a collection of all sorts, money is much less a requisite than the will to succeed and the willingness to be advised by people who know. The book is sent free and postpaid when the request for it is addressed to the Lee Manufacturing Co., Limited, 315 Main Street, Pembroke, Ont.

# You Cannot Afford Any Roofing Which is Not Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years

## GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE

SO put it squarely up to the next fellow who tries to sell you some roofing "as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles." Ask him to agree in writing to replace the roof free if it gives any trouble within the next quarter-century.

Then watch him dodge. See him evade. Hear him tell about Mr. Somebody, of Someplace, who roofed a barn with his roofing in 1884 and it's a good roof yet. Hark to him ask if that doesn't make you feel safe.

Tell him it doesn't prove what the Pedlar Guarantee does prove. Because that guarantee is your absolute protection against roof troubles for twenty-five years to come.

There is your roof-insurance for the future. There is a binding promise to give you a new roof entirely free, to put it on the building for you free, and to guarantee it for another twenty-five years, if your roof of Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles gives any roof trouble within twenty-five years from the day it's on.

There is \$250,000 capital back of that guarantee. There are 48 years of honorable reputation back of that guarantee. And there is the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of that guarantee.

So it is plain common sense for you to refuse to buy any roofing that is not guaranteed. And the only kind that is guaranteed is this kind we make — Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Guaranteed for 25 years. Actually good for a century.

### This is the Roofing For Your Money

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles make the roof you can best afford for any building. They cost but five cents a year per square. (A square is 100 square feet). They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel. Then they are thickly galvanized. That means they are coated with zinc—the rust defying metal—in such a way that the zinc is driven right into the steel. It cannot flake off, as it would if this galvanizing were done the ordinary way.

Thus these Oshawa Shingles require no painting. They will not rust. They cannot possibly leak.

So you are sure you will have no bother with your Oshawa-shingled roof, once it's on the building. You can depend on that; and you can doubly depend on it because you have the guarantee. Hand it to your banker or lawyer to keep for you; and know that it is good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year—if the first one gives any trouble whatever.

### Cost Far Less Than Wood Shingles

You must pay about the same price per square for ordinary wood shingles. They will cost you more to lay, because it is a quick and simple job to roof with Oshawa Steel Shingles—and it is no easy job to lay wooden shingles right.

And the wood-shingled roof will need repairs every year or two. Probably it will leak from the start. And it will be no real roof at all at the end of ten years, at the most.

You can be certain that an Oshawa-shingled roof will outlast a wood-shingled roof ten to one. Thus it costs but one-tenth as much.

### This is the Roof That Really Protects

Oshawa-shingled roofs are not merely weather proof roofs. They are fire-proof roofs. They are wind-tight roofs. They keep buildings cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

And the building covered with Oshawa Steel Shingles is safe against lightning—far more so than it would be if it fairly bristled with lightning rods.

Put these Oshawa Shingles on a building, following the simple, plain directions that come with them, and you have a roof that is handsome enough for a city hall and that absolutely protects.

Practically an Oshawa-shingled roof is one seamless sheet of tough galvanized steel. Not a crevice for moisture to get through. No way to set fire to it. No chance for the wind to worry it. Dampness cannot gather on the under-side of it. It needs no painting. And you need not worry about it needing any repairs, for twenty-five years at least.

Isn't that kind of a roof the roof for you? Isn't that kind of a roof worth more than it costs? Isn't it the only roof you ought to consider?—since it is the only roof of which all these things are true.

### Get Your Copy of This Free Book

Send your name and address to the nearest Pedlar place. Tell them you want your free copy of "Roofing Right."

When you have read that book through, you will know more about roofing than a good many experts know. It gives you facts, proofs, figures.

Get it and read it. Get it even if you don't expect to do any roofing for some time yet. It will put you right on the whole roofing question.

With the book will come a copy of our Guarantee. Study that, too, and see how fair and square and straightforward it is. See what positive protection it gives the man who buys Oshawa Steel Shingles.

### Sample Shingle Free

WITH the book will come a sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction. You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-Shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle. Send for it and the Book and Guarantee—Send now.



**O**SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about

seventy-eight pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the weight of metal per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the metal only.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds without the box.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 4

### It Will Pay You to Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel—ceilings, side-walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair-bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

## THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA



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321-3 Craig St.

OTTAWA  
423 Sussex St.

TORONTO  
11-113 Bay St.

LONDON  
86 King St.

CHATHAM  
200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR  
45 Cumberland St.

WINNIPEG  
76 Lombard St.

REGINA  
1901 Railway St. South

CALGARY  
1112 First St. West

VANCOUVER  
821 Powell St.

VICTORIA  
434 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE. WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME LOCALITIES. WRITE FOR DETAILS. MENTION THIS PAPER.

